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VOL. XIV PONOKA, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 22, 1914 NO. 52

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Our stock of Fleece Lined Underwear Medium and Heavy Weight Wool Underwear in plain and elastic rib is complete.

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South	-	-	2.05 daily
"	-	-	9.58 "
"	-	-	16.37 ex. Sun.
North	-	-	6.11 daily
"	-	-	13.10 ex. Sun.
"	-	-	20.34 daily

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for Lumber isn't at all necessary if your purchasing in that line is done here. A great many people know our prices for all grades and sizes of hard and soft woods for the inside and outside of a house to be moderate. Ask any of the "great many" and you will know for yourself.

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War Summary

Paris, Oct. 20.—The French official communication, issued tonight, says that the Germans during the day made attacks along the entire front, and everywhere were repulsed. The day has been characterised by an effort on the part of the Germans along all parts of the front—to the extreme north where the Belgian army has held remarkably; at Labassee where the German troops have attempted an offensive movement of particular voilence; to the north of Arras; at Vauquois, on the heights of the Meuse, and at Champlon.

War News

London, Oct. 18.—The British navy has accounted for four more German destroyers, which were engaged and sunk off the Dutch coast yesterday afternoon by a British cruiser and four torpedo boat destroyers. The admiralty announces that the British loss in the engagement was one officer and four men wounded. The damage to the destroyers was slight. The announcement adds: There are 31 survivors, prisoners of war.

Saskatoon, Oct. 18.—Three train loads of horses, the gift of the provincial government to the war office, will leave Saskatchewan this week for the east, and will be sent across the water as quickly as possible.

A British aeroplane has been brought to the ground near Perconne, France, by a well directed shot. Both the airmen were taken prisoners. The aviator acting in the capacity of observer was later found to be Col. Grey, a brother of Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary of foreign affairs.

Cholera is spreading at a terrible rate in Hungary. Official reports admit that there are nearly 100 fresh cases daily. Neighboring states are becoming seriously alarmed. Roumania has prohibited the entry of all foodstuffs, vegetables and fruit from Hungary.

An official report from General French, commanding the British expeditionary force, gives the total killed, wounded and prisoners from September 12 to October 8 as 561 officers and 12,980 men.

Tokio, Oct. 19.—It is officially announced that the Japanese cruiser Takachiho was sunk by a mine in Kiao Chau Bay on the night of October 17. One officer and nine members of the crew are known to have been saved. The Takachiho carried a crew of 357 men, only ten of whom according to the official report are known to have been saved.

Rome, Oct. 19—The Russians are sending tremendous forces of reinforcements to the front and the armies now opposing the Germans in the long battle line from the Baltic to the Carpathians number 3,000,000 men and will soon be increased to 4,000,000, says a despatch from Petrograd to the Massagero. The German advance has been stayed and the Russians have assumed the offensive. The Russians now hold formidable positions and are awaiting the psychological moment for a general offensive.

Montreal, Oct. 19—In a letter written to his brother in Montreal, from France, Corpl. Stanley Cook of the Royal North Lancashire regiment says: "I have seen some bad sights in my life, but nothing to this. We brought ten of our fellows over to England with both hands cut off at the wrists, not shot off, but cut off."

WATER GLEN

Mrs Fisher, of Red Deer, is visiting with her daughter, Mrs Boddy.

F. Billinghurst left for Red Deer on Wednesday, after spending a pleasant few days with his brother here.

Miss Agnes Dick, of Bashaw, came out Friday last to spend the week-end here.

Rev. W. W. Alexander gave his lecture Wednesday evening before a large crowd of people. It was very enjoyable.

On Thanksgiving Day a dinner was given by Mr and Mrs T. B. Phillips to the Farmers' Union of Water Giles and Asker, and was largely attended. In the afternoon speeches were made by the Revs. Alexander, Clegg and Wingblad and Mr Donaldson, of Manfred. A collection was taken in aid of the Patriotic fund. A most enjoyable time was had both afternoon and evening, and the members of the union, are greatly indebted to Mr and Mrs Phillips for their kindness.

Geo. F. Rogers was in town for two loads of lumber Friday.

Rev. Mr Bergstrom, from Winnipeg is in our midst on a visit. On Sunday he occupied the pulpit in the Lutheran church, and preached a splendid sermon.

Arthur Hunt is at present working for O. Nelson.

WAR ONLY STARTED

London, Oct. 17.—The Times' military correspondent, replying to the Frankfurter Zeitung's statement that Great Britain was unable to raise more than 100,000 troops, says:

"We have at present exactly double that number, namely, 1,200,000 men, and the number grows almost faster than we can cope with it. This is only the beginning.

"It is our way, as well as that of America, to begin to raise our armies after the war breaks out, and to go on raising them until our ultimate ends are achieved. With 1,200,000 men at home, the army in the field and the hundreds of thousands forming in India, Canada, Australia and elsewhere are merely the nucleus upon which other armies are eventually to be built.

"It is only a question of time. It stands to reason that an empire of four hundred million can never lack men. This war, for us, has hardly begun. We have sent merely an advance into France. In the spring the remainder of the advance guard will follow, and somewhere near the end of 1915 the main body will begin to come into view.

"We are sorry for the allies that we are even slower than Russia in making our weight felt, but a year or so hence, when the allies need a rest, we shall be in a position to make good war.

"Nothing can arrest the steadily descending figures of our army. Their cost is of little account, since Germany will ultimately have to pay in territory as well as money.

"Imagine things at their worst. Imagine the last Cossack on the Urals and the last French doorkeeper evicted from Bordeaux. Then we would begin a maritime war against Germany and still be no worse off than when we began war against Napoleon."

WORLD'S SAVINGS WILL BE ABSORBED

Paris, October 18.—Paul LeRoy-Beaulieu, the French economist, estimates that each of the greater belligerents is spending an average of $200,000,000 monthly.

In presenting these figures to the Academy of Moral and Political Science, he said that he considered it probable that the war would continue for several months from August 1. Accordingly the five greater powers engaged were committed to an expenditure of seven billion. Each of the smaller states, including Japan, will have expenses of from $800,000,000 to $80?,000,000 to meet.

"One might say, he says, that the war will cost the fighting powers roughly $10,000,000,000. These figures which do not take into account the losses in revenue during hostilities will be met, first, by the issuance of notes against the accumulated gold in the government banks; second, by the issuance of short term treasury bonds, to which all governments are having recourse during the war; and, third, by delaying payments for military necessities. The larger part of the savings of the world will be absorbed by the taking up of natural loans and economic progress will be seriously checked.

BELGIAN FARMERS FOR SASKATCHEWAN

Regina, October 18.—To provide for families of Belgian agriculturists special opportunities for settlement in Saskatchewan, is the object of a movement shortly to be inaugurated by the Belgian relief committee. The plan is to bring only such families as have been engaged in farming in Belgium and are likely to settle permanently on the land when they cross the ocean. Lieut.-Governor Brown, who has been a close student of Belgian agricultural affairs, has expressed his approval of the project. The Belgian farmers are among the most highly skilled in the world. In their own country they have produced quite three crops in a single year. On a plot no larger than a Canadian city lot a whole Belgian family has frequently found sufficient and, although the average population to the square mile is many times the people of Belgium have been compelled not only to produce for themselves but for export to the big cities of Britain and Germany as well.

PONOKA MARKETS

Wheat, No. 1 Northern, per bush			$ .90
"	No. 2	"	.87
"	No. 3	"	.82
"	No. 4	"	.75
"	No. 5	"	.62
Oats (new)			.35 - .39
Barley			.54
Rye, no. 2			.60
Flax			.90
Bran, per cwt.			1.10
Potatoes, per bush			.50
Eggs, per dozen			.30
Butter, per lb			.25
Hogs, live, per cwt			6.25
Beef, live, per "			6.50 to 8.00
Hides			.7c

ELECTORS TO VOTE ON PROHIBITION

The provincial legislature decided that the electors of the province shall have an opportunity of voting on the question as to whether there shall be in Alberta total prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor. A large number of persons interested in the temperance cause had been patiently waiting in the galleries all the afternoon for the matter to be brought forward, but when six o'clock passed and no motion had been made of the subject, most of them left. Half an hour later, just when the house was about to adjourn, Geo. P. Smith, of Camrose, who with A. F. Ewing, of Edmonton, and J. M. Glendinning, of Nanton, had been considering the entire matter under the direction of the house, rose suddenly from his seat and reported that "the committee have examined the petition for a prohibitory liquor act, and the material accompanying the same, and beg to report that the said petition appears to conform with the terms of the direct legislation act." Mr Smith thereupon moved that the report be received.

Premier Sifton immediately moved, seconded by the Hon. Duncan Marshall, that the prohibitory act be submitted to a vote of the electors, in accordance with the direct legislation act. One or two members cried "Agreed," and the thing was done, the whole proceeding occupying hardly sixty seconds.

502 OIL COMPANIES FORMED IN ALBERTA

The extent to which speculative interests in the province embraced the oil company promotion idea is reflected by a return from the provincial secretary's department, showing that 502 companies with an aggregate capitalization of $383,093,000 have already been formed as limited liability concerns. Of this number 44 were incorporated in 1913, and the balance of 458 came into being during the 1914 boom. The secretary reported that no legislation had been prepared to prevent the over-capitalization of these companies.

WILD LAND TAX

Details of the new wild land tax, through which the government next year estimates a revenue of over half a million dollars have been divulged. It enforces a tax of ten mills, or one per cent annually on the assed value of lands, and a special assessment to the actual cash value of land will be prepared upon which to base the tax. A careful perusal of the classes of land exempt shows that the new tax is far from being confined to wild lands. Practically every person who does not live upon, or on or within a radius of nine miles of his land will pay the tax. Even the owner of a section of land who exists at $20 per acre, or a foot as one foot, $800, if he does not live on the land is exempt from the tax. The land to unclasp. Twelve years within nine miles of a railway exclaimed: "Keep it cheap enough for a tax? I want something to pawn now or $1? going to skip with that other

Texas

on the last analysis of occupation compiled every year in the latest census return for Texas and its value is instructive, is not in any way re-assuring.

Domestic servants head the list, exceeding the highest productive category, agriculture, by three-quarters of a million.

After agriculture comes coal mining; but next there comes the army of officials, national and local. These number more than $60,000, and exceed the total employed in either the building trades or the cotton industry.

Safe and Sure

should be your relief from indigestion, biliousness, or constipation. Known to be reliable and famous for their prompt and certain efficacy—are

Beecham's Pills

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents

Rallying Round the Old Flag

One of the happiest and most inspiring features of the war is the splendid and spontaneous rally of the whole empire to the side of the Motherland. The, self-governing Dominions, the Crown Colonies, and the great dependency of India are all alike animated by but one spirit, and that is to feel that this is a life-and-death struggle not only for Great Britain but also for Greater Britain and all British ideas of liberty and justice—that it concerns them as much as it concerns us, and that the empire and all its competent parts must either survive it or perish. And too, are fired with a single determination that the empire shall survive it and shall not perish.

We have reported from day to day the morrows of this tidal wave of patriotic enthusiasm through all the realms over which the Union Jack flies. Offers of ships and troops, of food supplies and money, have poured in unceasingly. They have been received with gratitude and with a deepening and a strengthening of the national consciousness that the little strife we are fighting for our very existence as an empire.—London Daily Mail.

Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.

Cinder in the Eye

Usually the eye can take care of itself as the lid is very quick to close and protect it from foreign substances. But there are times when a tiny bit will get embedded and if you are far from a doctor, home-made help must be applied. Occasionally you find a family medicine closet which contains an eye cleanse, but its use by an amateur is never recommended by an oculist. It may been discovered that the most comforting thing in the case of something in the eye, to have a friend apply, lip or her tongue to it and lick it. It gives immediate relief, the foreign body is found at once and taken out, the warmth of the tongue is very grateful to the inflamed surface, and the secretions of the mouth are of high health; as is well known. The redness leaves in a few minutes and the organ seems generally available and is worth remembering.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Slow Death

"In a certain literary club years ago one of the members, in proposing the name of a candidate for membership, mentioned among his qualifications that he could speak several foreign languages. To this an opponent replied that he never heard the gentleman in question speak but one language, and he murdered that as he went along.—San Antonio Express.

Not Flattering

"What did Jones say about my play?"

"He said he certainly felt that he'd got his money's worth."

"Huh! I sent the beggar a complimentary ticket."

"We are taking in boarders this summer."

"Have they found it out yet?"—Baltimore American.

"I'll never call on that girl again. Found her giving my chocolates to another chap."

"Well, if he called she had to offer him a few."

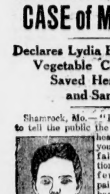
"But she was feeding them to him with her own fair hands."—Kansas City Journal.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, the anti-suffragist, said at an anti-suffrage tea in New York, "They call women the weaker sex. Yet I have known more than one women to bend a man's will during his life and break it after his death."—Washington Star.

REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my



health before I commenced using your medicine. I had falling, inflammation and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind, I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, expected to get out again. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash I had not saved me from being in grave or in an insane asylum. I had not passed through the Change of Life, but was passing through it. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash Tablets Purifies and Regulates the female organs, and I am now entirely free from all those spells, pains, and they did me little good, and I am now entirely free from all those spells, pains, and they did me little good, and I am now entirely free from all those spells, pains, and they did me little good

THE FALSE POSITION TAKEN BY GERMANY

WAGED WAR UPON BELGIUM AND DISREGARDED NEUTRALITY

The German Chancellor, Von Bethmann Hollweg, Declared That Necessity Knows No Law—The End Justifies the Means.

The day on which England deliver ed her ultimatum to Germany, the German Chancellor made a speech in the Reichstag which seems destined to be memorable in the annals of civilization, says the London Times editorially. It is, we believe, the most crude avowal on record of utter unmorality on the part of a great state. That avowal is the more striking because it is made by a statesman who has won respect and confidence in this country for his upright personal character and for the sense of justice and fairness he was supposed to entertain. He has shown us himself now in the most just and reasonable of German politicians can think and speak when their interests come into conflict with the rights of other men.

Gentlemen, we are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law! Our troops have occupied Luxemburg, and possibly even, this is a fact the speaker knew that Belgium had been invaded that morning) are already on Belgian soil. That means that is contrary to the dictates of international law. It is true, that the French government has declared at Brussels that France is willing to respect the neutrality of Belgium as long as her opponents respect it. We know, however, that France stood ready for the invasion. France could wait but we could not wait. A French movement upon our flank on the lower Rhine might have been disastrous. We were compelled to override the just protest of the Luxemburg and Belgian governments. The wrong we speak openly—that we are committing we will endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached. Anybody who is threatened, as we are threatened, and is fighting for his highest possessions can have only one thought—how he is to hack his way through."

The end justifies the means. Men threatened, as the Germans affected to suppose themselves threatened, could think of nothing but how "to hack their way through"—to hack their way through, as they have been hacking it before Liege, without a thought for the sense of innocent blood they are shedding in the quarrel which the German chancellor himself proclaims to be unjust. Observers of German policy and students of Prussian history have long known that these principles were cherished by the heirs of the Fredercian tradition but they have seen them translated and held up to admiration in the works of eminent professors and of distinguished military writers. The world is familiar with them in the essays and speeches of the naval league and in the articles of the Pan-German press. They have beheld the partial application of the doctrine at Algeciras, at Agadir and on innumerable lesser occasions. They have expected for years to see them adopted in some grand emergency. But they did not expect to hear Herr Von Bethmann Hollweg openly preach the creed of Machiavelli in its utmost repulsive shape to the elected representative of the nation which boasts its high culture and its lofty ideals to mankind.

It is not the outrages on all rights which the Prusso-Germans have committed that surprise students of their past; it is the ignorance and the stupidity with which they have exhibited these outrages. In every quarter—in Russia, in Italy, in France, in Belgium, and above all in the British empire—they have displayed an incapacity to appreciate facts which were perfectly obvious, and which it was vital for them to grasp, that is amazing. If we are to believe them, they gave Austria-Hungary a free hand in her dealings with Servia. They were startled and shocked when they saw in the Austro-Hungarian note the first result of the self-contained liberty they had allowed their ally. Nevertheless, they justified and supported her demands without realizing at first that they were jeopardising the peace of Europe. They thought that everybody was already except Germany. They forgot the avowals of Russian Panslavism and Pan-Orthodox passion. Russia had no right to intervene, and the German ambassador at Vienna doubted if she would try. Neither she nor France was ready, while Germany knew very well what she was about." They had no eyes save for what was superficial. They were struck by our divisions, by gun-running and the talk of some of our socialists and by the menace of impending strikes. The Caillaux scandal, the defeat of the Ribot Ministry and of Mr. Delcasse, the spectacle of an ex-Socialist Prime Minister governing with the help of a new chamber, which numbered over a hundred Socialists in its ranks, impressed them in a fatal manner. They were, of course, hearken with docility to the admonitions of Berlin and lavish her blood and treasure in a war of aggression begun for the advantage of Austria-Hungary in the Balkans. Belgium would complacently prostitute her liberties to German military convenience at the mere nutter of the German sabre, if she was prudish, the invincible army of Sadowa and Sedan had but to "hack their way through."

As for England, Herr Von Bethmann Hollweg and his imperial master could treat her as Bismarck treated Louis Napoleon. she was dead soul, she was bent on peace at any price. She should have both—ample assurance and peace could be had. Every one of these assumptions has been proved false. They ignored elementary truths felt by the "man in the streets" in each of the countries to which they relate. He would never have flung Von Bethmann's doctrine in the face of the world on the eve of a European war. He would not have under-estimated the Slav sentiment of Russia, the anti-Austrian sentiment of Italy, the strength and resolution of French patriotism, the devotion of the Belgians to their country, or even the strength of their fortresses. He would not have committed the fatuous error—worthy of the dead-and-diplomacy of the East—of begging England to stand aside while he trampled upon Belgium and invaded France.

To the astonishment of all men, a like insensibility to all views but the German view pervades the whole work of German statecraft. It suffers it all realists so often denounced—the error of "seeing pictures" instead of realities. It sees nothing that it is not fain to see, and has shut its eyes to that most important of realities, the national feeling of other peoples. That is why it has launched Europe into war, and why it openly preaches to a bewildered world that for the people of Goethe and of Kant there is no law but the sword.

HAS HAD STRENUOUS CAREER

How Admiral Jellicoe Won and Lost a Medal

Britain's admiral in the North Sea has had exciting times in his life.

When a lieutenant on H.M.S. Monarch, a Glasgow steamer stranded off Europa Point, on the Spanish Coast, about three miles from Gibraltar.

The Monarch had left Gibraltar for target practice and had left all the boats but one small one behind. Seeing the almost hopeless position of the overloaded craft, the commander of the battleship called for volunteers, and Lieutenant Jellicoe and seven seamen got into the small boat and pulled for all they were worth. The boat got through the line of breakers, however, and before they could reach the wreck it capsized.

Fortunately each man had donned a cork jacket before starting, and after a terrible struggle in the waves all of them were washed ashore more dead than alive. The crew of the Spanish ship was rescued by a Spanish fishing boat, and the British party set off overland for Gibraltar, Lieutenant Jellicoe receiving a medal, which he was destined to lose.

In the command of H.M.S. Victoria when she was rammed in 1893 in the Dardanelles. At the time of the disaster, Commander Jellicoe was down with a sharp attack of fever and typhoid, but when the crash as the two great ships came together, he crawled on deck from his bunk and staggered up on deck, clad only in pyjamas.

Commander Jellicoe stood on the bridge, the flags in his hands ready for signals, regardless evidently, of the wild plunge, the enormous vessel buried her bow beneath the surface of the water, the funnels of the Victoria were thrown into the sea, and then followed a scene that those who saw it would willingly forget.

The Victoria's keel was high in the air, her screws and propellers racing madly. Gradually as the vessel sank, the screws came down to the water and lower towards the mass of men struggling in the water. At last the great keel edged, then, with a terrible crash, the Victoria sank into the waves, and several hundred men were literally torn to pieces in the maelstrom.

Commander Jellicoe was too weak to fend for himself, and was thrown himself, and had it not been for a young midshipman, who helped him to struggle away from the sinking ship, it is unlikely that he would have been among the survivors.

His board of trade medal went down with the rest of his property, and when the question arose to duplicate the board informed him that he would have to pay for it.

Admiral Jellicoe accompanied Admiral Seymour on his march to relieve the Legations at Pekin during the Boxer rebellion.

Surrounded on all hands, the allied troops began the retreat to Tientsin. On the way they sighted a large body of cavalry, and, vanishing, they stood out in the open and signalled. They found their mista n when the cavalry came up.

In the melee that followed Captain Jellicoe, charging at the head of his men, was shot through the lung. His wound was dangerous enough, but it was made even worse by the next five days' retreat to Tientsin, harassed by the enemy most of the time.

But even from this, perhaps the severest of his adventures, the Admiral managed to pull through and lived to command the empire's greatest fleet in the greatest war in history.

"Doing Europe" in Olden Days

Clare Jerrold in "The English Travelers of the Renaissance" tells us that the serious aim of the traveler in the sixteenth century was to become a "compleat person." This included the study of the classics, and to perfect himself in the knowledge of the continent, particularly Italy—the home of the renaissance. Which in the seventeenth century advanced of "doing Europe" then became the privilege of manners. The discomforts, dangers and risks of travel in those days were considerable. The dirty, insanitary inns were death traps, and "many an eager tourist lay down his weary head before he had seen anything worth mentioning."

The so-called "grand tour." Miss Howard tells us, was used for the first time by Richard Lassels in 1670 in an interesting book for travelers entitled "The Grand Tour of France and the Holy Italy." She traces the causes involved in the decadence of the grand tour, to which the decline of the continent and the foundation of chairs of modern history and modern languages at Oxford and Cambridge contributed.

Her Game Blocked

The timid looking little woman on the car noticed that her purse was not in her lap, where she had placed it. Instead it was hanging from her arm on a chain—easy to pull off. A man where it would tempt the nimble fingers of the pickpockets assigned to that line. But she was not to be robbed as she picked up the purse and started to put it in the lap. Then she noticed the man at the rear because it was attached to the arm of the perspicuously faced woman standing between them. Of course the woman with the bag stopped right there and dropped the stranger's purse.

"You'd better let that alone," spoke the little parishioner. "I've been watching you ever since you got on, and you needn't think I didn't see what you were trying to do."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Colds and Colds

"Without having gone anywhere near the north pole," writes a correspondent of the London Chronicle, "I have had my experience of the fact that in the north pole colds stop the cold in the head. We were six men essaying the ascent of the Cuillin ridge in Skye (over 11,000 feet). From our first attempt we were driven back by the mountain mist, and a day or some hours to dry in the hut with the stove going woke up all the colds. When we started out in the last next day from the valley there were at least four of the party sneezing, wiping their eyes and sore throats. On the third morning we traversed our peak, slowly cutting our steps in the snow, and were memorably bitter even for that height. On the other side it presently dawned on me that I had no 'cold' left, and the other made the same discovery."

The World's Greatest Multipliers

A little boy was once overheard saying to a little rabbit:

"How much is seven times seven?"

There being no response from the rabbit, the boy said:

"How much is four times four?"

Still there was no response.

"Now I will give you an easy one. How much is two times two?"

Still the rabbit refused to respond.

"Well," said the boy. "I knew father was fibbing when he said rabbits are the greatest multipliers in the world."

Strassburg and its Remarkable Clock

Strassburg is once more figuring as an important spot in the theatre of war. After its capture the city was formally ceded to Germany by France in the war of 1870. It is of strategic value being 250 miles east of Paris and 370 miles southwest of Berlin.

By far the most important building in the city—or outside it, which in its present form represents the activity of four centuries, although part of it crypt dates back as far as 1016.

It is considered one of the grandest churches on the European continent.

The tall spire rising first its western front reaches a height of 466 feet. It is richly embellished by statues and bas-reliefs. The screen of double tracery, of thirteenth century origin, is the work of Erwin Steinbach. The interior is majestic, with its vast proportions and rich decorations.

In the south transept of the cathedral stands the remarkable astronomical clock, which is a product of the fourteenth century, and renovated in 1838-42. It includes a perpetual calendar; the relative position and movements of the planets forming the basis of the mechanism, and figures which operate at stated intervals.

The cathedral was severely damaged in the siege of 1870 as was, also, the Protestant church and the library building. All traces of this havoc are now effaced.

The library was an old episcopal palace, built in the decade 1731-41. It had been a museum and the library were destroyed in 1870. Although many books could not be replaced, books were sent to the library from all parts of Germany and it has now a collection of about 700,000 volumes.

Dogs on the Battlefield

How important a part the dog will play in the present war it is difficult to estimate.

Many nations have trained dogs at their disposal, and a number of animals have been trained to render good service in various ways, especially in the transmission of orders on the field.

Bloodhounds, it is said, are too timid for such work; they will not be hurried, and in tracking they become lost in their way. Sheep dogs work these traits of character are much against them.

The Newfoundland might be used in the production of an efficient war dog.

The Great Dane probably would make an excellent ambulance dog.

He has long been accustomed to the habit of carrying a basket in front for securing or nose work. The police have had much more attention paid to its scenting instincts than the much-quoted bloodhound, and would undoubtedly be found invaluable in the finding of the wounded.

The Airedale or Bedlington terrier should produce an ideal dog for such work, giving strength, stamina, and intelligence in combination, and should be susceptible to specialized training. The same remarks would apply to all the breeds of the collie.

The collie and Airedale cross would also, perhaps, be taken to the front, for there is no doubt that the collie, through long and strong intercourse with man, has developed some wonderful reasoning powers. Such dogs could be trained to carry food, work either among the wounded, or in scouting, or as sentinels.

Strange Will

Many are the eccentricities to which wills have borne testimony from time to time. The Earl of Portarlington left instructions that he should be buried with all his rings on his fingers. The late Earl of Orkney stipulated that he should be taken to the cemetery in an old fashioned hearse, so that the coffin could not be seen by any of the people he had come into contact with the learning and life of the continent, particularly Italy—the home of the renaissance—and the seventeenth century advanced of "doing Europe" then became the privilege of manners. The discomforts, dangers and risks of travel in those days were considerable. The dirty, insanitary inns were death traps, and "many an eager tourist lay down his weary head before he had seen anything worth mentioning."

The so-called "grand tour." Miss Howard tells us, was used for the first time by Richard Lassels in 1670 in an interesting book for travelers entitled "The Grand Tour of France and the Holy Italy." She traces the causes involved in the decadence of the grand tour, to which the decline of the continent and the foundation of chairs of modern history and modern languages at Oxford and Cambridge contributed.

Her Game Blocked

The timid looking little woman on the car noticed that her purse was not in her lap, where she had placed it. Instead it was hanging from her arm on a chain—easy to pull off. A man where it would tempt the nimble fingers of the pickpockets assigned to that line. But she was not to be robbed as she picked up the purse and started to put it in the lap. Then she noticed the man at the rear because it was attached to the arm of the perspicuously faced woman standing between them. Of course the woman with the bag stopped right there and dropped the stranger's purse.

"You'd better let that alone," spoke the little parishioner. "I've been watching you ever since you got on, and you needn't think I didn't see what you were trying to do."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Colds and Colds

"Without having gone anywhere near the north pole," writes a correspondent of the London Chronicle, "I have had my experience of the fact that in the north pole colds stop the cold in the head. We were six men essaying the ascent of the Cuillin ridge in Skye (over 11,000 feet). From our first attempt we were driven back by the mountain mist, and a day or some hours to dry in the hut with the stove going woke up all the colds. When we started out in the last next day from the valley there were at least four of the party sneezing, wiping their eyes and sore throats. On the third morning we traversed our peak, slowly cutting our steps in the snow, and were memorably bitter even for that height. On the other side it presently dawned on me that I had no 'cold' left, and the other made the same discovery."

The World's Greatest Multipliers

A little boy was once overheard saying to a little rabbit:

"How much is seven times seven?"

There being no response from the rabbit, the boy said:

"How much is four times four?"

Still there was no response.

"Now I will give you an easy one. How much is two times two?"

Still the rabbit refused to respond.

"Well," said the boy. "I knew father was fibbing when he said rabbits are the greatest multipliers in the world."

GERMANY FAILED AS A COLONIZER

NOW LOSING HER SOUTH AFRICAN POSSESSIONS

Has Done Very Little to Develop Her African Colonies—Only One Brought to the Point of Self-Existence Without State Aid.

Germany at the outbreak of the war owned four colonies in Africa.

How many she possesses now cannot be stated. One of them, Togoland, was captured by Great Britain in August 6th. No one can say how far Great Britain has already gone in dispossessing Germany of her imperial colonies, which covered 931,420 square miles.

In spite of a good deal of talk about Germany's need of colonies, very little has been done in the Cameroons, German East Africa, or German Southwest Africa to develop these possessions, and of all the African colonies only one, Togoland, has been brought to the point of self-existence without state assistance.

It will be remembered that in 1904 Germany was perfectly willing to barter a foreign colony in exchange for Heligoland, the tiny island in the North Sea, then owned by Great Britain.

Togoland was important to the British empire for two reasons. It has the largest wireless telegraphic station in the whole world, and afforded the means of keeping the German fleet in Atlantic waters in touch with the German offices, and with other colonies. And the foreign commerce of its 1,500,000 inhabitants is important, exports amounting to over $2,000,000 per annum, and imports to about $2,500,000. Cotton is being grown with very encouraging results, and altogether its possession is comfortably round out our Gold Coast colony, which has been incommoded many times by its troublesome neighbors. Under British rule its trade importance will speedily increase, and the railway system, already inaugurated, will no doubt be continued throughout the great agricultural districts, as yet undeveloped.

German Southwest Africa caused a wild rush of speculation in Germany in 1909, and brought on something like a panic, when the discovery of diamonds was found to be of less importance than had been hoped for. It is now believed that its copper deposits, which may as mining progresses, display silver and possibly gold contents will be of greater value than the blue clay in which diamonds are usually found.

The land is not particularly fertile, and though the exports ran up to $4,000,000 in 1910, it is not considered an exceedingly desirable possession, except that it forms a link with Rhodesia a good outlet to the sea on the west coast.

German East Africa is perhaps a more valuable possession, having a considerable trade in hides, rubber, coffee and cotton, the exports figuring up to $5,609,125 in 1911. Rhodesia it will be remembered, has designs on these two colonies, which shut it in from the sea.

It is hardly likely, however, that the allies will desire permanently to deprive Germany of all of her overseas possessions however necessary it may be to annex them temporarily. The control of the seas is in their hands. It would be an easy matter to occupy and hold them all, and there are barely any German troops left to protect them, and the number of German residents are comparatively large.

In fact the Germans have not shown themselves to be skilled in colonizing, at least in tropical countries.—London Daily Mail.

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium

Like her husband, King Albert, the Queen of Belgium, has gained the admiration of the world. She has taken her place by the side of her people as a Red Cross nurse, and has given her palace for a hospital.

Yet it is only fourteen years since Prince Albert, nephew of King Leopold, married the Bavarian Princess Elizabeth. The queen has two sons, the elder eleven and the younger eight years old, and the elder, now running her adopted country are, it is probable, her near relatives, for Bavaria is an important part of the German empire.

It is but yet five years since Prince Albert succeeded to the throne of his uncle, King Leopold. He is now in his fortieth year, and was far better prepared than is usual to exercise the duties of a constitutional sovereign. He had travelled extensively and studied the political status of every country. A visit to the Congo had convinced him of the inquity of the treatment of the natives and of the need of reform.

Upon his accession to the throne, King Albert was won the love and loyalty of his subjects. During the last few years he has lived a simple life, as well as his ability as a general.

Whatever may be the issue of the war, the heroism of the Belgian people will go down the ages as that of a brave people who refused to have resisted the sway of great tyrants. No higher praise could be conferred on King Albert and the people of Belgium than that they are worthy of the brave and steadfast men and women of this little kingdom.

Women and War

"It is significant that in all of these countries," says the London Times, "women have not yet been enfranchised. If they had a share in the vote, they could not stop war all at once, but they would in time. In the United States, for example, when there are a million more women than men, it is the ardent suffragettes whose 'Votes for Women' is that they would tend to weaken military prowess!

"Let us hope that the lesson of all that stage where they considered it a glorious thing to make war upon the world that they might grow up to sacrifice their life for their country will have taught them, to put it, 'not a thighs more heavily on the women.'"

The 7th Queen's Own Hussars, formed from Dragoons in 1807 was the regiment in which the Duke of Connaught served to learn cavalry service, after being in the Rifles and artillery. His son, Prince Arthur, and also the Prince Alexander of Teck began their military career in the same regiment.

The Outlook in Western Canada

The whole world is looking to the North America Continent for much of its food supplies, as well as many lines of manufactured goods.

In the vast grain producing areas of Western Canada is our source of wealth. Our farmers are now receiving war prices for their grains, and next year they will likely be getting famine prices. Here is the bread basket of the British Empire. We must prepare to meet the demand that will be made upon us. There will be tremendous opportunities for development of all lines of trade.

If we are only alive to the possibilities that are now being presented, we will soon see a new era of prosperity in this Western Country.

This is the time to cultivate a spirit of hopefulness and confidence

How Prussian History Repeats Itself

The present terrible war does not furnish the first illustration of a powerful responsibility for slaughter which is to be laid at the door of the emperor. Compare what happened when Frederick the Great provoked the war of the Austrian Succession with what is happening now, or may happen soon.

The whole world sprang to arms. On the head of Frederick is all the blood which was shed in the war, which raged during many years, and in every quarter of the globe. On the blood of the column of Fontenoy, the blood of the mountaineers who fell at Culloden, lies heavily. The evils produced by his wickedness were felt in lands where the name of Prussia was unknown, and, in order that he might rob a neighbor of Silesia, he had plunged a whole black men fought on the coast of Coromandel, and red men scalped each other on the frontiers of North America."

So wrote Lord Macaulay, in his famous Essay on Frederick the Great.

The Ship's Rat

The black rat is the ship's rat, and it travels from port to port with the animals. It is found universally over the Mouse Isello group of islands, even on the Falkland islands, where it was never visited, on which it occurs most abundantly. Its presence is attributed to the fact that a ship was wrecked going twelve years ago, for it is well known that for a life on board ship than its otherwise victorious rival.—P. D. Montague in Geographical Journal.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

How Prussians Fought Way to Paris in 1870

King William I. ordered the mobilization of the Prussian army on July 15, and France declared war on July 19, 1870.

The Prussians put three armies in the field, under General von Steinmetz, Crown Prince Frederick William, and Marshal MacMahon, who fell back to Zaberu, where he united with the 1st army corps at Spichern, near Saarbruck, driving the French back to Forbach at Metz.

The crown prince, on August 3, left his army through the passes of the Vosges and entered Nancy on the 17th.

Meanwhile, Steinmetz took Forbach on the 7th, St. Alvord on the 9th and the battle of Courcelles, near Metz. In the battle of Colombey-Nouilly, or Courcelles, Moltke prevented the junction of the French armies.

Prince Frederick Charles headed for Metz, taking part of his army to Saarbrucken and part through Saargemund, and on the 16th day drove Marshal Bazaine, who was in command, back to Gravelotte, where he was defeated on the 18th and penned in the fortifications at Metz.

The Prussians on August 19 formed a fourth army under the Crown Prince of Saxony, who moved rapidly through the plains of Champagne to Paris, whither the Prussian crown prince was leading.

The French concentrated 150,000 men at Chalons under MacMahon, who decided to fall back on Paris, but first moved northward on August 24 to Rheims, and, under pressure from Paris, attempted to relieve Metz. He was cut off by the crown prince and to Sedan, where he was surrounded and overwhelmed on September 2, being taken prisoner with the Emperor.

Strassburg surrendered on September 28, and October 21 General Uhrich and Tann occupied Orleans. Bazaine surrendered Metz on October 27. On November 30 the French recaptured Orleans by a French army under General de Polhes, who, in turn, was defeated by the Prussians, December 5-6.

General Ducrot attempted in vain to break through the Prussian lines November 29 and December 2 at Brie and Champigny. On December 19 the Prussians captured Mont Averon, one of the forts of Paris.

The Prussians took Rouen December 6 and overwhelmed the French at St. Quentin on January 19.

General Trochu made a desperate sortie from Mont Valerien on January 17 and Paris capitulated on January 28, 1871.

How Pythons Settle Quarrels

It was in October, 1894, that the big python at Delhi left into the adjoining cable error of swallowing his companion, a snake only a few inches shorter than himself. A similar disaster is reported from Bombay, where one of the two large Indian pythons has long occupied a cage. I the museum of the bombay Natural History society. There was some misunderstanding between them over a partridge, for they were found so tightly entangled in each other's coils that the united endeavors of peacemaking keepers failed to effect a separation, and they were left to settle the matter according to their own lights. Next day there was only one very stout python visible These large reptiles evidently know their own way of settling a quarrel.—London Standard.

FIFTY PER CENT. DECREASE

Canada's Immigration Figures Make Big Drop on War

The total immigration to Canada during April, May, June and July 1914, was 105,631, made up of 32,312 births, 24,000 Americans and 48,319 from all other countries. During the last three months of last year the total was 250,996 composed of 99,111 British, 54,000 Americans and 98,-885 from all other countries, decrease 58 per cent.

Immigration during August through ocean ports was practically nil, owing to the war. The estimated decrease in the U.S. immigration.

The total arrivals for the year will probably amount to about 300,000 more than 25 or 30 per cent. of last year's figures.

Webster's Home Squadron

A few days before his death Daniel Webster began to have his sickness once more to loot upon the little parcel of water that lay in front of the house about his mansion. Dressing himself with the utmost care, he went through the hall, down the arm of the sea-wall, and finally reached the library. The servants all collected at the windows, and the great statesman expressed solicitude for the safety of the tenderfoot of the coast. As he looked from the window his eye fell upon a number of pleasure boats which had been moored for a little mound in the artificial pond in the rear of the house. It was to these that Webster turned

THE HERALD.

Published at Ponoka, Alberta, every Thursday.

If not paid before the 1st of the month, subscription . . $1.50 in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements in condensed nonpareil type, 5c. per inch first insertion, 3c. per inch each subsequent insertion; 1 cent per word for first insertion, and 1 cent per word for each subsequent insertion. Minimum charge for transient advertisements in condensed form, 25 cents per issue. Contract advertisements, $5 cents per inch first week and $2½ cents per inch for each subsequent week.

Commercial advertisements carried for three months or longer 50c per month per inch.

Professional cards, to the extent of six lines, $5 per quarter.

All advertisements recommended by Directors will be set up with attractive display and inserted until ordered out.

Parties wishing to discontinue their ads. will please send the order to this office in writing. Changes for new matter should be in by Tuesday noon.

Births, marriages and death notices are inserted free of charge.

Auction sales of commercial effective stock reserved monthly. All others cash in advance.

JOB PRINTING.

We have a full assortment of plain and fancy type, and are prepared to do all kinds of job printing at reasonable rates. Commercial printing a specialty. We solicit orders from business men of Ponoka and surrounding country and guarantee prompt attention and satisfactory work.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We invite correspondence on matters of general interest to the public, but request that all communications be written on one side of the paper only (except that we can occasionally use a double letter) and that correspondents sign their names to their communications, though not necessarily for publication.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure prompt insertion, either new advertisements or changes must be handed in later than noon on Tuesday.

CANADA'S CROPS

Ottawa, Oct. 17.—A bulletin issued today by the census and statistics office gives provisional estimates of the yield and quality of the principal Canadian grain crops and also the condition of root and fodder crops, as compiled from reports of correspondents made on September 30. In general the reports confirm the statements issued last month, the average yields per acre being about the same as then estimated for wheat, but being somewhat less for oats, barley and flax. The total yields for Canada of the principal grain crops in bushels are as follows:

Wheat, 158,223,000; oats, 311,520,000; barley, 34,491,000; rye, 2,258,000; peas, 3,537,000; beans, 823,400; buckwheat, 9,159,000; flag seed, 7,533,000; mixed grains, 16,458,000; corn for husking, 14,732,000).

In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the condition of the root crops is low owing to droughts. In Northern Alberta where the season was of more normal character these crops made a more fair showing.

During September conditions have been generally favourable for harvesting and threshing, and in the northwest provinces a great deal of threshing was completed by October 1. There are indications that the amount of fall plowing this year will be greater than usual.

RAISE HOGS

Chicago, Oct. 19—A shortage of meat faces the world as a result of the European war, George I McCarthy, of New York, secretary of the American Meat Packers' Association, asserted before the ninth annual convention of the association, which opened here today.

"Europe will soon exhaust its own food supply and then will drain the world to feed its huge armies and helpless populations," Mr McCarthy said. "The result will be felt the world over. In as much as this country is extremely short of food animals the prospects for an abundant supply, either in the United States or abroad, are not encouraging."

Methods to be adopted to induce farmers to raise more stock and the effects of the war on the cost of food are to be discussed by the convention. More than 700 representatives of five hundred packing and supply houses are attending.

E. T. Cash, of St. Louis, said that the young men of today have a good chance to get rich raising hogs.

"There never was such a chance afforded," Mr Cash said, 'The young man can make more money raising hogs now than in any other lin of farming."

ALBERTA RAILWAYS

Seventy-eight per cent of the 42 companies which have obtained and still hold charters from the government of Alberta have never turned a sod.

The Alberta & Great Waterways railway, with 4 miles of steel laid has received $1,370,158.70 from the government, or $570,158.70 more than it is entitled to under the provisions of the guarantee act.

Under the radial railway guarantee Act the Lacombe and Blindman Valley railway has received $116,623,44 for 6 grade of 21 miles, without a length of steel,

Three railway companies, not included among those who have not turned a sod, have limited their activities to the construction of short spur tracks around mines.

The foregoing facts were among those revealed by answers to questions which were addressed to the minister of railways by H. H Crawford, member for South Edmonton.

He included in his queries all the railways holding provincial charters, 42 in number. These charters date from the inception of the province and the great majority have been in existence for more than three years. The fact that not an iota of work has been done by 33 companies, while two others have been merged with federal charters, and three more have built only spur lines, illustrates the ease with which charter bawkers have been enabled to pursue their business in Alberta.

Of all the companies formed only three steam and two radial roads are reported to have made any progress. The Canadian Northern Western has graded 363 miles, laid 206.4 miles of steel and is operating 204.4 miles. The Central Canada has graded 28 miles. The Alberta & Great Waterways has graded, according to the premier, 121 miles and laid steel over 40 miles, and has obtained on guarantee account, $1,370,-158.70, whereas it should have received $20,000 per mile for each 10 mile unit completed, or a total of $800,000 to date.

The E.D. & B.C. railway is operating under a federal charter, and since the last session of the legislature has received $2,200,020. The construction mileage upon which this total was paid is not apparent in the return.

The radial lines which have given some indication of carrying out their charters are the Lacombe & Blindman Valley line, which has graded 31 miles, and the Edmonton Interurban, which is operating seven miles of road.

.. Ponoka .. Patriotic Pierrots

(In Costume)

Will present the first performance of the kind ever given in this district, including:

Vocal Solos, Duets, Male Voice Quartettes, Banjo Songs, Readings, Violin Solos, Orchestra Selections, Etc.

By Miss Johnson, Messrs Allan, Barrett, Chandler, Mooney, Rigby and Williams.

Admission, 50c; Children, 25c.

Proceeds to Patriotic Fund

Commence 8.30 P.M.

Eastside, Friday, October 23rd
Earlville, Tuesday, October 27th
Hazel Hill, Friday, November 6th.
Wood River
Ponoka, Friday, November 20th.

Auction Sale

Having received instructions from the owner, I will Sell, by Public Auction

On SATURDAY, November 14

AT LARSEN & PETERSON'S BARN

Railway Street, Ponoka, at 2 p.m., the following:

Sorrel Grade Stallion, white face, stock Clyde, age 7 years, weight about 1600 lbs. A good stock horse.

Two A-1 Milch Cows, 6 and 7 years old, one milking now, and both to freshen in early spring.

No Reserve.

O. L. Webster, Auctioneer
J. D. Stewart, Owner
Hutchinson & Field, Clerks.

Wild Rose Creamery

PONOKA

The last Independent Creamery on 70 miles of the C. and E. Railway.

Cash Paid for Cream on same day as received

Fortnightly or Monthly Settlements if desired.

CHURNING CREAM 24c
SWEET CREAM 26c
Per lb. Butterfat

A. Barrett
PROPRIETOR

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HAS INSTALLED

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES.

LODGE YOUR

Wills, Title Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies or other valuables in one of these boxes

$5.00

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO

Ponoka Branch — L. G. CROZIER, Manager
Mirror Branch — T. S. LITTLE, Acting Manager

New House and Newly Furnished,

Rates: $1 and $2 per day.

Hotel Leland

GEORGE LINBERTS, Prop.

Special Attention to Commercial Trade.

Ponoka, Alta

The Bar is stocked with a Fine Stock of Liquors and Cigar

W. W. BATSON — F. H. COX

The Batson & Cox Hardware Co.

IF you are thinking of purchasing a Kitchen Range, call and see our line. We have the Round Oak and Enterprise Monarch, the best that money and skill can produce. Also the Stewart, Albion and Brittania at the very lowest prices.

We have just unloaded a car of Wire and Nails, and can supply Woven Wire Fencing, Barb Wire and Nails and Baling Ties at right prices.

Before buying a Gasoline Engine, see the Lister at our store—there is no better.

We carry a full stock of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, and our aim is to give Satisfaction with every purchase.

Batson & Cox

ANNOUNCEMENT

M. JENSEN having sold his Livery Business, Begs to announce that he is out for Trade.

HORSES, CATTLE and HOGS

Highest Prices

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Ponoka
Engineering Works

We are still here to do all kinds of MACHINERY REPAIRS

—AGENCY FOR THE—

Renowned FIELDING KEROSENE and CRUDE OIL ENGINE

Experience teach us that 99 per cent. of Gasoline Engine trouble is ignition.

In these, that is a thing of the past, as they are self igniting, requiring neither Batteries nor Magneto.

H. J. REES, Proprietor, Box 18

O. L. WEBSTER G. N. FIELD T. W. HUTCHINSON
Commissioners for taking Affidavits

The Ponoka Land Co.

LOANS, INSURANCE, AFFIDAVITS

References: CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HAIL INSURANCE. GAME LICENSES.

Lock Box 55 PONOKA, ALTA.

We show you our lands free of cost at any time. Write for descriptive catalogue.

Agents for Atlantic Steamship Companies

O. L. WEBSTER

AUCTIONEER

Time to Spring the Question Again

Are you going to build this Season? Do you want the best stock and "just right" prices? If that is the combination you are looking for, the best thing you can do is to "hot foot" it for our yard. When you've made your purchase, you'll realize that a full measure of satisfaction has been handed to you in both quality and price—nothing else.

When it comes to Lumber and Building Material of any kind, we've got the goods, the real goods, and the real good goods.

Step in—look around—ask questions. We're here to serve you.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co.

YARDS: CHIPMAN AVENUE

PONOKA - - ALBERTA

Telephone No. 26

N. DAVIDSON, Manager

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION — HOUSE NEWLY REMODELLED

BATH ROOMS—HOT AND COLD WATER

Royal Hotel

Kleckner & Morgan
Proprietors

PONOKA, ALTA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR COMMERCIAL MEN

STOCK FEEDERS

ATTENTION!

A car of Flax Seed Oil Cake just arrived. You will find it just the thing for young Stock, and will save your grain, and is cheaper than ordinary feed, as it does not take much for a feed.

Mr Jason Beck, of Ponoka, has taken Eight tons, Mr Dickau, of Ponoka, has taken Four tons. You can see what they think of it. Call and get a Sack and try it.

Car of Anchor Brand Flour just unloaded. There is no better made. Bring us your Grain and lay in a supply of flour before it goes up. Special prices on 500 lots and over.

Coal Users! Don't forget that we have erected a coal shed, and have coal on hand at all times, and quality cannot be excelled.

Don't forget to look us up when in need of a Gasoline Engine or Grinding Outfit of any kind. Our experience with such will enable us to give you an Outfit that will give satisfaction, and price to suit you.

Alexander & Tugman

Dealers in Implements, Etc. *PONOKA, ALTA.*

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THOS. W. FRANKS, B.A.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
Money to Loan. Fire and Life Insurance. Offices, Chipman Avenue
Phone—Office, 21.
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W. H. ODELL (Crown Prosecutor) — C. H. RUSSELL

Odell & Russell
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS
WETASKIWIN - ALBERTA
Office: STAR STORE BLOCK

PROFESSIONAL

DR. W. A. CAMPBELL,
Graduate Trinity University, Toronto, 1899.
Office over Drug Store. Residence in the Dodd's Building, 3 doors west of Drug Store, Chipman Avenue
Telephone 7.

DR DAVID BELL,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Drug Store. Residence opposite Schoolhouse
Telephone 27

M. GRAHAM, M.B., Toronto.
Physician and Surgeon.
Residence, Donald Avenue,
Phone 57

BRITANNIA LODGE NO. 18 A.F. & A.M.
Bro A. SAYERS, W.M.
JOHN A. KERR, Secretary.
Meets first THURSDAY of each Month in Masonic Hall, Donald Avenue.
Visiting brethren welcome.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA
No. 13,491, of Ponoka
Meets 1st Wednesday in each month, at 8 p.m.
A. REID, V.C.
W. L. STEELE, Clerk.

I.O.O.F.
PONOKA LODGE No. 11
Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall every Monday evening at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren welcome.
J. J. FEWS, N.G.
A. SAYERS, R.S.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PONOKA (Anglican)
Service First and Third Sundays every month at 11.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Sunday School, 10.30 a.m.
Service on other Sundays, 11.30 a.m.
Visitors welcome. Books provided.
L. G. Crozier } Wds. R. W. Alexander B.A.,
T. W. Franks } Clergyman in charge

GEO. E. BOWKER
UNDERTAKER
EMBALMER
H. C. SCHMIDT, Manager
Phone 28

LAKEVIEW DAIRY FARM
ASKER.—Breeder of Purebred Registered Holstein Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. For particulars, prices, etc., communicate with O. S. KERRING, Asker P.O.

THOROUGHBREDS
YOUNG BULLS AND PIGS for Sale. Apply,
J. C. BELL, Morningside.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead for three years after earning homestead patent, also cultivate fifty acres extra. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in the case of rough, stony or scrubby land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

JOTTINGS OF TOWN AND DISTRICT.

Local News.

Mrs M. C. McLean, of Nordeg, is visiting in town.

E. B. Sisty, of Springdale, was in town on business Friday.

Mr and Mrs T. L. Bowden, of Tristram, were visitors in town last week.

The government are to impose a tax on raw land in the province. Now, will this really hurt the dear party?

Mr and Mrs A. McBlain, of Red Deer, spent the week-end in town visiting their relatives.

Mr and Mrs S. Tugman have taken up housekeeping in one of Mrs Badsgaard's cottages on Chipman Avenue.

Rev. A. J. Milton is erecting a residence in the north end of town.

J. J. Hughes has rented the Albrecht residence. He expects his family here from Washington in about a month's time.

World's temperance Sunday falls on Sunday, November 8, 1914. The Alberta and Moral Reform league have decided to observe the above date as Alberta temperance Sunday.

There will be a lantern service in St. Mary's Church, Ponoka, on Thursday, October 29th, at 8 p.m., illustrated with beautiful pictures. A collection will be taken up.

H. E. Pendleton returned from his business trip to the States on Thursday. He visited his old home in Illinois, after an absence of thirty years.

The Hallowell Concert company is to be in the Empress Theatre on Wednesday, October 28th. The company is well known in Ponoka, and is sure to draw a crowded house. A dance will follow the entertainment.

W. L. Steele is making great alterations on his lumber yards. Besides the erection of sheds and storeage accommodation, a picket fence has been erected and th e the alleyway has been closed. The gates will be kept open through the day, but closed at night.

Notwithstanding that the fur market is very low, a number of local hunters are preparing to get ready for the wilds whenever the game regulations permits. Several are to try their luck in the country north-west of Edmonton.

News is rather scarce at present, the fine weather giving the farmers a rare opportunity to get ahead with the fall work. By the end of the month threshing will be about over, and the land bears witness that no time is being lost with the plow and breaking.

A few strangers have been in our midst the past week or so looking over the district with a view to locating. Talking to a man from Iowa, he had heard good and bad reports about our country, but now that he has come here and seen for himself his regrets are that he did not come here and locate ten years ago. The ready market, grain and stock all took his fancy.

An "Old Country Dance" is to be given in the Empress Theatre on Wednesday evening, November 4th. A splendid programme of old country and Canadian dances has been arranged. Tickets for lady and gentleman, $1.50 including refreshments. It is sure to be a great evening, and parties who intend being present better secure their tickets as the number to be sold is limited.

R. P. Bell will soon be ready to receive visitors in his renovated home on Smith Avenue.

Mrs W. H. Scott, of Buckhorn, left on Tuesday to visit her mother in Chicago.

F. E. Algar, Ltd., are to donate 5 per cent of their Saturday's cash drawings to the Patriotic Fund. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday C. H. Cunnings will give 2 per cent for the same object.

The Ponoka people are to be congratulated for the manner in which they are contributing to the Soldiers and Belgians. The other day a lady handed in a parcel containing over 50 pairs of socks, and each day shows the number of parcels incressing rapidly.

Rev. Mr Alexander's lecture, given in the Empress Theatre on Monday evening on behalf of the Patriotic Fund, was well attended and much enjoyed. The title was "The Christian Soldier," and by the aid of lantern slides, proved entertaining to young and old. As an outcome, Mr Alexander handed over the sum of $17.35 to the fund.

Robt. Patterson, M.P.P., questioned the provincial secretary in the legislature the other day regarding the mode of conveying patients to the asylum from the Ponoka railway station. Mr McLean promised that better facilities would soon be available. This has long been a "burning" question, and it is pleasing to learn that it is to be attended to.

The opening meeting of the High School Literary Society, on Friday, took the form of an entertainment. The programme rendered is as follows:—

Opening chorus, "O Canada," by the High School Girls; reading, "Alarm," J. O'Brien; violin solo, Bruce Stephens; dialogue, "Tom's Practical Joke," Rena McNish, Vera Steele and Percy Aylwin; quartette, "Drink to me only with thine eyes," High School Girls; presentation of prizes by Mrs Crozier to Miss G. Wing and Miss Mary Hutchinson; reading, "The Schoolmaster's Guests," Cedric Edwards; speech, Rev. Geo. Driver; chorus, "School Days," High School Girls; dialogue, "How the quarrel began," Frances White and Melee Hills; God save the King.

THE LATE MRS MARY A. WOODS

The death of Mrs Mary A. Woods, mother of Mrs Bert Hinkley and Irwin Harris, of Ponoka, took place at the home of her daughter, Mrs C. H. Maynard, Clyde, on Tuesday, October 6th. Mrs Woods was born in Corning, N.Y., on April 18, 1846, and was 68 years of age. Twelve years ago she came from Nebraska, and took up farming in the Blindman district, where she remained until the death of her husband, Geo. Woods, which occurred last year.

After Mr Wood's death she went to Clyde, and has resided with her daughter until her demise. Mrs Woods has been in very poor health for some time back, and in the end was attacked with creeping paralysis. Six children are left to mourn her loss, to whom she was a loving mother. Four of the children reside in Alberta and two in the States. Being an esteemed member of the Methodist church, she took a great interest in Christian work. Interment took place in Clyde cemetery, and many wreaths were contributed by people who knew her. Sincere sympathy is extended to those who are left behind.

Church of England service on Sunday, October 25th, at Bluff Ontario School at 4 p.m.

WAR MAP

Every Home should have a War Map. We offer the best to our readers, Free of Charge. Read announcement on page Right of this issue

PONOKA FAIR

The following list was overlooked, and did not appear among the awards published last week—

Dairy Products—1, W. Stickney; 2, J. Hambly; 3, W. A. Woyen.

Fruits—1, W. Stickney; 2, Mrs Seifert; 3, J. Hambly.

Cheese, W.—1, Mrs E. F. Bresee; do., B., 1, Mrs Bresee.

SCHOOL BOY'S ESSAY ON THE WAR

In the first place a Servian socialist got drunk and killed an Austrian nobleman and his escort or his consort, anyway it was some sort. Austria then got hot under the colar over the incident and said to Servia: "See here now, we don't want any of this rough stuff I want to be a father to you, come into the wood shed."

Russia was peeping through the fence when she overheard the conversation, and seeing what was going on, said to Austria: "Don't you dare touch that kid, he's mine, and anyhow I think you'd make a h—of a looking father."

You've got another think acoming answered Austria, I don't lil e t e colour of your eyes, and an; how your feet don't track, besides I can lick you with one hand tied. 'Bully Bay," says Germany to Austria, if you can't lick him I can, and by gosh I'll do it too. If can lick anybody, I can lick everybody; we'll take him on together.

So Germany slips up on France when she aint looking, and lands with both feet in the middle of Belgium. Get off my belly says Belgium, or I'll bite your leg off "Ouch," says Germany, but I won't get off till I get ready. That's not fair say France, take that you slob, landing Germany a smash on the snoot.

I hate a scrap says England, but I can break the jaw of the guy who slaps my friend. You don't hate it any worse than I do, says Japan, as she squares off for a hand in the game. Well, I guess you started it anyhow says Germany to Russia. Just then everybody began to yell—You started it yourself, and each one sticks his tongue out at the other fellow and they all clinch, and the little fellows all began to dance around watching for a chance to get in a punch and run. So there you are.

PONOKA SCHOOL BOY.

WAR ITEMS

Washington, Oct. 19—Shell fire from howitzers in the German fort at Taing Tau has practically destroyed the British battleship Triumph and compelled her to withdraw from the British-Japanese bombarding fleet, according to a statement issued tonight by the German embassy, based on despatches from the far east by way of San Francisco. No details were given in the despatches, and the date of the incident was not mentioned. Embassy officials, however, thought the damage to the bombarding fleet was inflicted yesterday. They discredited reports that the Taing Tau garrison was preparing to capitulate.

London, Oct. 19—The German steamer Ophelia, hailing from Hamburg, was brought into Yarmouth Roads by a British cruiser from the North Sea. She was flying a Red Cross flag when boarded and was found to have a wireless installation on board, which was dismantled. The vessel was fitted with 100 beds and a complete equipment of a floating hospital. The German flag has been kept flying from her stern and it is expected she will not long be detained. This would seem to dispose of the report current earlier in the day that a German vessel had been seized because she was engaged in mine laying.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Be Patriotic

Spend your money where a dollar will go the farthest.

A few boxes of Cooking Apples left at ***$1.50*** per box, or 6 lbs. for ***25c***

Lily Patent Flour ***$3.35***

The Home of the Finest Baked Goods and Confectionery

NOTE.—2 per cent. of our Sales for Thursday, Friday and Saturday will be given to the Patriotic Fund.

C. H. Cunnings

Phone 51 PONOKA

War Map Of Europe

Showing the war strength of the Armies and Navies of the nations in conflict, also the area, population, financial resources, public debt, and other pertinent statistics of the powers.

Price only 25c

The Campbell Drug Co.

Telephone Central. Open 8 to 6 p.m.; Sunday 1 to 3p.m.

SUCCESS

Calgary Business College of Calgary trains for success. It is affiliated with the Success Business Colleges at Winnipeg Regina, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge and Vancouver. Enter any time. Write to F. G. Gardiner, President, for Booklet on "Modern Education"

EDUCATION PAYS

DENTISTRY

J. F. TAYLOR, L.D.S., D.D.S., (Dentist), has opened an Office in town, on Chipman Avenue, opposite the City Livery.

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 12 Noon; 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

OCTOBER ITEMS . .

Apples from $1.35 up.
Hyslop Crab Apples. Just a few left.
Raw Sugar for Syrup, 7c.
Finest Ontario H.P. Beans, 7c
B.C. Onions, fine and dry, $2 per bushel.
Pure Maple Syrup.
Buckwheat Flour
Whole Wheat Flour 10-lb. sk.
Rye Flour, 10-lb. sack.
Vulcan Parlor Matches, 50c per doz. (500)

Edwards Bros.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

Ponoka

Butterick Patterns always in Stock

Phone 22

A. L. Christensen

Second-hand Store

Goods Bought and Sold

Examine Stock before Purchasing Elsewhere

Railway Street

Next to Bank

PONOKA AMUSEMENT PARLOR

BOWLING & SMITH have rented the vacant store, opposite A. Reid's and will have an up-to-date shooting gallery in operation in a few days. Also, a number of other attractions for the winter nights.

LAND TO TRADE

Quarter Section of Land near Clive to Trade for Horses, or sale for Cash. Apply, Ed. McMillan, Ponoka.

Oh! You Hunters

As hunting season is drawing near, it will pay you to call on SMITH & SON and see their 4-hole Camp Stoves; also, a full line of Air Tight Heaters. Just the thing.

Smith & Son, Merchants

STRAY

Two Two-year-old Heifers(dehorned) branded on right shoulder W. S. Reward.—Robert Dick, Ponoka.

MARE LOST

Two-year-old Bay Filly, spot on face, and shows Hackney breeding Gone since August. Reward.—M. Hugo Unland, Chesterwold.

Millinery & Mantles

We are Showing the very latest in Fall Millinery and Fall and Winter Coats, and cordially invite your Inspection

Kennedy & Russell

GENERAL MERCHANTS

FOR SALE

Small Bay Mare a Two Sucking Colts for Sale.—Apply, A. J. Sharp, Ponoka.

CABBAGE FOR SALE

A quantity of very fine Cabbage for Sale in town.—Apply at Herald Office or Messrs Cook Myer or H. Stroud.

GOATS FOR SALE

Angora Goats for S e, in pairs or in larger numbers. — Appl, Cook Myer, Ponoka.

CATTLE STRAY

19 HEAD CATTLE LOST

3 Two-year-old Steers; 6 Heifers, 1 white Cow with horns, should have calf by side; 9 Milch Cows. $10 reward given.—John Gallei, Manfred P.O.

FOR SALE

Registered Duroc Jersey Hogs. Have a few good males left. Prices reasonable if taken at once.

C. C. FORCHT
4 Miles North of Clive.

COAL . .

White Star

AND

Other Leading Lines

TERMS—CASH

G. D. CLARK & SON

City Livery.

TAKE HER FOR A DRIVE

and you will enjoy it yourself a well as she will. Hire a rig from us, by the hour, or by the day, and

HAVE A GENUINE GOOD TIME

We supply safe and speedy horses and conduct a first-class livery business in every particular, although modest in our charges

PETERSON & LARSEN, Props

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Very Low Fares

IN CONNECTION WITH

Excursions to the OLD COUNTRY

Daily Nov. 7th to Dec. 31st Inst.

Limit Five Months, Stop over and Extension Privileges

Full information Re Rail and Steamship Tickets from

Ticket Agent

Or Write

R. DAWSON,

District Passenger Agent, Calgary

M. MECKLENBURG

M.A.

SIGHT SPECIALIST

ROYAL HOTEL

NOV. ***2nd*** ***Ponoka***

CALGARY OFFICE: 615 Herald Building Phone M3675

EDMONTON OFFICE: Opposite "Bulletin" Office Phone 2265

BERKSHIRE SWINE

Some Choice YOUNG STOCK of either Sex for Sale.

PEDIGREES GUARANTEED.

Also, my Herd Boar, Northern King 33146, 18 months old, weight 485 lbs. I will sell this hog cheap as I am only keeping Young Sows, which are his stock.

John G. Wilson,

SOLWAY FARM. BOX 146 PONOKA.

BENJ. H. ODELL

Painter and Decorator

PONOKA

First-class Workmanship. Estimates Given.

A full line of Wall Paper carried.

TERMS REASONABLE

VETERINARY SURGEON

W. F. SCOTT, Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist, graduate Montreal and Chicago Colleges. At Larsen & Peterson's Stable, Ponoka. Phone 17.

DENTISTRY

DR SMITH, Dentist, Lacombe, will visit Ponoka on the following dates—

August	2nd	and	4th
"	17th	"	18th
"	31st	Sept.	1st
Sept.	14th	and	15th
"	28th	"	29th
October	12th	"	13th
"	26th	"	27th

WANTED

A number of Snaps in Improved Farm Lands within 8 miles of Ponoka; also, several Farms for Rent. Have several cash renters.

W. R. PENSERINI.

FARMS WANTED TO RENT

Have you a Farm you want to Rent? Or if you want to Rent a farm, see us. There is a demand for farms.

PONOKA LAND CO.

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"I am wanted in the parlor! Who wants me?" said arbara, turning very pale.

"That is not for me to say. What do you think of having a weekday visit from your dear friend, Miss Lacy?"

"Oh! Miss Ann Lacy," said Barbara. "Is there anything the matter with her, I wonder?" This is only Tuesday, and I saw her quite well on Monday."

"Well, you had better not keep her waiting," said Hannah, looking with a sort of suppressed mirth.

"Whatever's the matter with you, Hannah?" said Dan. "What are you trying not to laugh about?"

"Go and see Miss Lacy in the parlor," said Hannah. "Master Dan, hold your tongue. Miss Barbara will be here with you in a few minutes."

"I have a deal of work to do tonight, said Dan. "So don't you be long, Barbara. I'm coming on like winkle in my class now, since I've had such a help me. I have been moved up into another form, and the master says I am a boy of great intelligence. He used to call me 'that idiot, Dan Russell.' It's not that now, but it's a long way of wonderful promise,' and it's all owing to you, Barbara."

"Well, I'll come back as soon as ever I can, Dan. Get on with your lessons, like a good boy. I'll see you what Miss Lacy wants."

So little Barbara, quite unconscious, went upstairs, and opened the small parlor which Mrs. Russell had for her private use; where, however, she seldom sat except on Sundays, when she had company, and had a fire lit in the room. There was a gas-stove there, but how Hannah had turned on the gas "I'm sure I don't know. Barbara opened the door, and, hesitating nothing the matter, began the child, and then she stopped and turned dead pale.

"Yes, my dear, we have found you out," said Miss Lacy, getting over and taking her little hand; "we have found you out, and we don't mean to let you again."

Barbara burst into tears. "Oh! what is to be done?" she cried. "Oh! why, why have you followed me? When I was so, so happy! Oh! what shall I do?" She cried still more bitterly than ever, but both lawyers gazed over her, feeling like tears at the lonely girl. They would make her see she's from their point of view—a child, of course, for her seventeen years Dan Chance.

"Sit down, Barbara, and we will tell you the whole story," they said.

With great difficulty Barbara recovered her self-possession, and listened into a chair, and the two elderly gentlemen brought chairs forward and sat close to her. They felt as much as she did, no benevolent, no like the sort, a gentle she was accustomed to, but that in spite of her fears, her heart warmed and towards them.

"You know," she said after a time, "that whatever you may tell me, you can't get over the conviction that I am Mark Ives. What my father wrote in that box must be carried out to the letter, and that swallower of the truth, he mense, I thought I was entitled to believe. I am living here very happily. Mrs. Russell is one of the angels of the world. She took me in—a total stranger—without any questions, and just what I was wearing, and she not only a post or reader to the lady, who lives on her drawing-room floor."

"I know all about that," interrupted the lawyer; "you are reader to Miss Octavia Henslowe."

"She now did you find me out?" said Barbara.

"If you are so very close with us, dear little Miss Barbara, I beg you will not be close with you. But I will tell you the truth, as I have no wish in it to keep you in the dark for a single hour. I want to prove to you that your father's friends—your own noble, brave fathers' friends—are your friends, and that they will help you and intend to help you in the future as they have. You ran away. You might have got into the most dreadful trouble."

"You see, I did not," said Barbara. "I was all owing to Mrs. Russell. She dear lady of this house. I love her almost like a mother." She said "Oh," over her shoulder, and kissed her face with her little hands.

"Barbara, you know, my dear, and to do we, that your mother is alive, but you must have nothing to do with her—she must not know where you are—that's a certainty. If she did, it would be a most dreadful thing. But well are so that. We learnt your present address from Dean Chance, your father's cousin."

"And how did he find out?" Oh! did Miss Octavia tell him?" she promised disciple would not."

"It was Miss Lavinia she wrote to him, and she says she made a mistake. She was devoured with curiosity about you. I could not know that she has even replied to her letter, and I doubt if he will ever do so. Anyhow, your secret is safe with us, and that little he knows of it. He called to see us in order to give us your address, for he was, of course, shocked to think that you were living here."

"And what am I to do now?" said Barbara. "I have no money, I cannot desert Mrs. Russell. I earn money reading to Miss Octavia. Oh! it was unkind of Miss Lavinia to write as she did. I never did like her, and now I like Miss Octavia twice as well. Oh, dear! oh, dear!" the poor little child exclaimed, "I am so sorry."

"There now, my dear little Barbara, I have a proposition to make to you," said Mr. Sunningley, "and it is this: you want to be taken care of." Barbara looked at him and smiled a wide, dark grey eyes.

"I am being taken care of."

"Yes, but in a way that your father, if he were alive, would be shocked to hear of. For his sake, Miss Barbara, you must listen to my proposal."

"And what is that, Mr. Sunningley?"

"Well, my dear, I am an old man, and I want a little girl like you to come and live with me, to be my companion and friend. You can still, if you wish it, come every day to Miss Octavia and read to her, but your home must be with me. Thus you will be protected from the chance of meeting your miserable mother."

"But how can I live with you for nothing?"

"You are too proud, Barbara. That is a fault you must overcome," said Barbara shook her head.

"You will come to me, my dear?" said Sunningley. "You don't know how badly I want a pretty little creature like you in my house. And as you have a charming voice, you shall read to me from the newspapers in the evenings—that is, when you are not too tired after reading to Miss Octavia. Mrs. Russell shall be paid for your great kindness to you."

"I am sure she won't accept a penny, and I am paying her myself," said Barbara.

"Well, well" see to that."

"Here she is!" said Barbara.

The click of the latch key was heard in the door, Barbara ran to the hall. Mrs. Russell, with a high color in her cheeks—for the night was bitterly cold—was undoing her bogie-laden mantle and untying her bonnet strings.

"Dear heart!" she said, when she looked at Barbara. "I do 'ope there's nothing wrong—you look all white as a sheet. What's the matter, my love? you, my love?"

"We're found out," said Barbara. She clasped the good woman's hand. "Don't, don't let me leave you. I would rather stay with you. Two gentlemen have called, and one of them has offered me a home."

"Two gentlemen, and one has offered you a home? Tut! tut! I'll see to that."

"That's what I want to see you about. Come with me now—they are in the parlor. They have been very kind, and they were friends of father's, but I'm so much happier with you—you have been such a friend—oh, such a friend—to me."

"And so I'm the darling of my life!" said Mrs. Russell, kissing the girl hot cheek. "There's a gentleman or and heard the lions in their den."

Accordingly, Mrs. Russell, slipping off her mantle and bonnet, went into the tremely luxom form, went into the parlor. Both Sunningley and Parkes rose when she did so. Barbara was younger than Sunningley—Sunningley was a good deal younger than seven years of age; his hair was snowwhite. He had the most benevolent face you can imagine. Parkes was darker and at least ten years younger, but both were gentlemen to the back-hearted, good men. Mrs. Russell, when talking about it afterwards, said: "Either was a gentleman on the spot; it does not take me half long to make up my mind." Then she turned, curtsying to each of the two gentlemen, then said:

"I will excuse me, sirs. I am a bit gaffed, having had to walk rather fast, but I understand you have come to see my dear little Miss Barbara about?"

"We have, madam, and we have come also," said Sunningley, "to thank you from the bottom of our hearts for what you have done for her."

(To be Continued)

The Duellist's Disease

Dr. Pean, a Paris physician, was called as a physician to attend a duel. One of the adversaries was so cowardly that he ran away after the first shot, whilst, of course, the other was remaining combatant and the doctor stood looking at each other with emotions of anger and discomfort, when Dr. Pean broke the silence by saying gravely: "I know the gentleman that has suddenly attacked this gentleman." And, taking out his pencil and paper, he began to write a prescription.

"What are you doing, doctor?" said the first shot Mr. X. was taken with a sudden fit of sickness, and he certainly would not yield to treatment. The seconds, therefore, on consultation with the doctor, arranged the duel. This "honor" was saved.

His Hunt For Home

On one occasion De Pachmann, the famous pianist, who is a man of most irritable temperament, was summoned to appear before Queen Alexandra at Buckingham Palace. But he absolutely refused to go. His friends labored with him for hours, but at last one of them, more persistent than the rest, resorted to an imperthence which would never be forgiven by the English people.

Finally he was dispatched in a cab to the queen to announce the news of the frantic wife of the pianist and his friends could learn nothing of what had become of him. At last a fortune-telling cab drove up to the house, and the Parisian descended. On the way the palace he had forgotten where he lived and could only tell the cabman to keep on driving and he would stop at a church in it. So all night long he had been engaged in making a round of the innumerable squares of London.

A Lonesome Donkey

One summer Mr. Oakes, an eminent lawyer and he is also a young dandy, went to a farmhouse in the White Mountains for a vacation. Shortly after he arrived he wrote a letter to some of his friends, and that they will help you and intended to your good friends. You ran away. You might have got into the most dreadful trouble."

"You see, I did not," said Barbara. "I was all owing to Mrs. Russell, the dear lady of this house. I love her almost like a mother." She said "Oh," over her shoulder, and kissed her face with her little hands.

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"But how can I live with you for nothing?"

"You are too proud, Barbara. That is a fault you must overcome," said

THE UNEMPLOYED IN WAR TIME

Organized Action Necessary to Prevent Sufferings

In an emergency such as faces the country this year, "the problem of the unemployed" will be one of the most serious that will have to be met. Indications are many and need not be set here enumerated, that the number left unemployed will be largely increased during the coming winter. The result, unless comprehensive preventive measures are adopted, will be great suffering and serious economic waste.

Methods for meeting such situations have been in practice for many years in Germany and have established great things in checking the evils of unemployment. The outstanding feature of the German plan is the free labor registries. These are organized by the municipalities and have the advice and, where needed, the financial assistance of the provincial and national governments. In many instances both the trade unions and the employers of labor have cooperated with the registries, which are managed by committees composed of employers and employees. Where possible, such registries have established a system of exchange of their own purposes. Men and women desiring work register their names and all the pertinent facts as to character and kind of labor. Semi-weekly lists are exchanged between the various registries of neighboring communities and frequently laborers obtain work by this means. In such cases, arrangements are made with the railways for cheap transportation.

Another important feature of registries that are especially worthy of notice at the present time in Canada, are the arrangements that are made for the accommodation of the unemployed while they are in the municipality. In cities of exceptional unemployment, such as existed in Germany last year, labor registries cannot hope to provide employment for all who want work. They are, therefore, compelled to establish municipal lodging houses, where work-seekers may assemble at the end of the day and secure rooms, supplied with books and newspapers, are provided, as well as lunch counters, where food is served cheaply. Shoemakers, cobblers, and others, where food may be obtained and repairs to clothing made at the lowest possible cost. Laundries, and, in some cases, bath houses are established in connection with such accommodation, sleeping quarters are found, where those deserving of help may receive it free of charge.

In times of exceptional unemployment, such as existed in Germany last year, labor registries cannot hope to provide employment for all who want work. They are, therefore, compelled to establish municipal lodging houses, where work-seekers may assemble at the end of the day and secure rooms, supplied with books and newspapers, are provided, as well as lunch counters, where food may be obtained and repairs to clothing made at the lowest possible cost. Laundries, and, in some cases, bath houses are established in connection with such accommodation, sleeping quarters are found, where those deserving of help may receive it free of charge.

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MYSTERY OF THE SALMON

Their Annual Mad Rushes and Death After Spawning

The world's greatest salmon runs are to be found along the shores of the north Pacific ocean, in the states of Washington, Oregon and California, the province of British Columbia and Alaska, on the American side, and Siberia and Japan on the Asiatic side. So far, however, but few salmon have been canned on the Asiatic side.

No one who has ever witnessed these annual runs it is almost an impossibility to convey an adequate impression of the countless millions of fish that swim in from the sea in the late spring and summer, all bound with the same desire—to gain suitable grounds in the upper reaches of the rivers, none of which are more than 1,500 to 2,500 miles in length, where they may perpetuate the species.

No obstacle appears too great to be surmounted in this feverish rush. Waterfalls, shooting rapids, dodging nets, bears, birds, mink, otter and other enemies fighting with other males whom the near approach of the receding season renders especially savage—all these are taken as a matter of fact.

And yet one sometimes wonders if the heroic struggle is worthily repaid, for the moment of victory is also that of death, as sad to relate, these valiant voyagers can breed but once and then must die, their wasted bodies lying on the river banks or floating down, since leaving salt water, becoming the prey of any prowling beast or passing bird which may chance upon them. Why these fish should all die after their one effort to breed is one of the great unsolved mysteries of the scientific world.—Wide World Magazine.

ORIGIN OF THE TELEPHONE

It Sprung From Bell's Efforts to Teach the Deaf to Speak

Professor Alexander Graham Bell is reported to have related the story of how he came to invent the telephone, as follows:

"My father invented a symbol by which deaf mutes could converse, and finally I invented an apparatus by which mutes could enable one to hear vibrations. I went to an aurist, and he advised me to take the human ear as my model. He supplied me with a dead man's ear, and with this ear I experimented, and upon applying the apparatus I found that the dead man's ear wrote down the vibrations.

"I arrived at the conclusion that if I could make iron vibrate on a dead man's ear I could make an instrument more delicate which would cause those vibrations to be heard, and unconsciously I placed a delicate piece of steel over an electric magnet, and while in a vibrating mood this telephone was completed.

"The telephone arose from my attempts to teach deaf mutes to speak. It arose from my knowledge, not of electricity, but as a teacher of the deaf. And I know an electrician I would not have attempted it."

THE AUTOMOBILE BACK

Medical Advice Showing How It May be Avoided

The automobile is coming into use in general use that any advice to its users is of general interest.

A great many people in cranking their cars strain their backs or "throw a stitch," and if this is once started it usually happens more or less every time. Many people, after riding for any length of time, are tired in the back when they get out. If this is kept up the pain or weakness increases until many things the poor fellow is laid up with what is called lumbago or rheumatism. Both of these conditions are commonly due to the lack of a way of using the muscles of the back. In cranking keep the back straight, like "the oarsman's back." Work from the hips, snapping the crank over by straightening out the hips. Do not bend at the middle or the waist line.

In sitting in the car keep the back straight also. Get the hips well back against the back of the seat, and, if the upholstery makes the shoulders droop put a robe, a cushion, a book or anything at the bottom of the back to prevent this. Do not slouch in the seat and do not sit on the small part of the spine. This reverses the normal curves of the spine and must mean a weakness. Keep the back straight.—Journal of American Medical Association.

Under a Banyan Tree

The first parliamentary house of the Bedouins was under a banyan tree, under which the rulers of the Transvaal gathered in the early days of the republic to discuss questions affecting the country, and the tree became known as the "first volksraad of the Transvaal." The Boers call the spot Kameeldrift, and it is a few miles south side of Pretoria, at the entrance to a kloft in the mountain.

Rex has they pass an ice cream stand)—Paider, I'm awful varm. Buy me some ice cream.

Father—No, no. But I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll buy you a horse for your blood run cold.—London Opinion.

What the Dominion Has Given to War

"From the Dominion as a whole, 1,500,000 bags of flour; from Alberta, 400,000 bushels of oats; 200,000 bushels of potatoes; 200,000 bags of flour; from Ontario, 250,000 bags of flour; from Quebec, 2,500,000 pounds of cheese; from Nova Scotia, 100,000 tons of coal; from New Brunswick, 250,000 bushels of potatoes; from Prince Edward Island, 100,000 bushels of oats; from British Columbia, 1,200,000 tins of salmon; from Saskatchewan, fifteen hundred Connaught Rangers. The Dominion and equip an army of 250,000 men if necessary."

Government Investigator — What made you turn down the bonds?

Railroad President—The motto of our road is "Safety First."—Life.

"Why are you fooling so long with that clock, Hortense?"

"I am cleaning its hands, madam."

"Well, just wipe them. You needn't manicure 'em."—Judge.

Crawford (in fashionable restaurant)—Don't order anything for me. I'm not hungry.

Crabshaw—But you will be by the time the waiter brings it.—Life.

Polly—He actually begged me to kiss him!

Dolly—What did you say?

Polly—I told him I might be sorry for it afterwards.

Dolly—And were you?—Judge.

"Which line did Mary take when she went abroad?"

"Mary took the boomerang line. She went on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

Outline of the Ideals and Methods of the Movements, by William Shaw, LL.D.

The fundamental difference between the ideals and methods of the Christian Endeavor movement and those of the organizations that had preceded it was in the emphasis placed upon the element of young life. Organization, and the definite character of its committee work. It made duty its keynote, the feeling of responsibility its prayer-meeting was its heart, with the spiritual dynamic to inspire and enthusiasm of its countless local societies and committees activities.

In the famous aphorism of the psychologist, "No impression without expression," has been applied to religion. The young people movement had demonstrated it. The society became the manual training school of the church, where the young people learned how to speak by speaking, and how to work by working.

It is safe to say that it has largely helped to transform the attitude of the church toward the young people. The church now that is not actively interested in the training of its young people is a curiosity. It has also changed the attitude of the young people toward the church. No longer do they hold aloof and camp on the outer edge; they are in the heart of things. It has given a new and larger place to the religious life, and instead of placing the emphasis upon being saved, their motto is, "Saved to serve."

It has placed the young people at the front in evangelistic, social service, civic righteousness and moral reform. It has given a leadership largely due the nation-wide interest in such campaigns as the "Go-to-Church-Sunday," and the "Sabbath-Rest-by 1920."

It has given to the young people a new vision of the churches' obligation to obey the great commission, "Go ye into all the world," and the tithing plans for the great and successful educational campaign for missions, carried on by the young people's interdenominational Missionary Movement, of which Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary, were prepared by Amos R. Wells and Earl Taylor, leaders in Christian Endeavor work, and which the boards and the young people's societies have thus established the field and the forces to carry out these plans.

The best available statistics would indicate that there are now approximately 9,000 young people's societies and 4,000,000 members in North America. The total membership throughout the broadest possible basis of service, and engage in an infinite variety of activities. These might be grouped as follows:

Daily Prayer Meeting, with its training in expression of religious truth and experience, and cultivation of the devotional life.

The Quiet Hour and Morning Watch for the deepening of the personal religious life.

The Study Classes, for missions, the Bible, history, church doctrine, personal work, etc.

Reading Courses, Christian Culture Courses, and other courses for the broadening of the intellectual life.

The Look-out work, for the promotion of real recreation.

The Departments and "committees," for definite service.

Unions and Conventions, with their practical training in co-operative effort.

Christian Citizenship, with its emphasis on temperance, purity, righteousness and world-peace, giving to the young people a knowledge of public affairs and training in social service, enlisting them in all legitimate efforts for the betterment and improvement of the conditions of labor, for the abolition of child labor, for the right of rest and worship; the opening of rooms for reading and recreation, the establishment of gymnasiums and athletic fields, the promotion of clubs for boys and girls, and the betterment of social conditions, will addresses by the heads of departments.

Boys' Clubs or groups under the leadership of the virile young men to lead the boys into the best and manliest life, and by the contagion of character to give them a vision of the larger life of Christian manhood.

High School Societies and organizations in preparatory schools and colleges.

Prison Work, by and for our "brothers in bonds," and for the men on ships and in seamen's missions on shore.

Floating Societies, for the men on ships and in seamen's missions on shore.

Soldiers' Societies, in camps and forts.

Mothers' Meetings, in the society, cottage prayer-meeting, and in city missions.

Rescue Work, in seaside homes and fresh air camps.

Immigrant Work, teaching these brothers of ours from across the sea our language, and at the same time inculcating in them the spirit of Christian brotherhood.

Hospital Work, and work in other public institutions.

Missions, at home and abroad. The whole world-field is the field for the recreation of money and manhood.

In short, anything and everything that any great society would be included in the plan for the young people's society of Christian Endeavor renders for the church of the future.

The result of this specific training is seen in the enthusiastic consecration of young men, ministers, missionaries, and Christian workers, and in the noble men who say that it was in the definite work and training of the young people's society that they "found themselves" and were faced toward a life of Christian leadership and service.

It is difficult for an organization whose mission it is train workers for the Christian service, and for all our work to report specific achievements in the lives of those who are at present appearing to claim credit for results—a large part of which belong to other organizations. But, as one of the reporter simply, may I pass on what has been reported to me?

Mr. Fred B. Smith, the inspiring leader of the Men and Religion Movement, said recently in Los Angeles, New York that his first experience in personal work, and his training for public service, was received in a Christian Endeavor society in a home-mission church in Dakota.

The founder of the Baraca Bible class, Mr. M. A. Hudson, has said that it was his Christian Endeavor training that at last found expression in the world-wide class.

The Presbyterian Brotherhood of Chicago, which was the pioneer of the men's brotherhoods now in all our churches, was organized by Andrew J. Stevenson, and he said it was the result of his training in the Christian Endeavor Society.

The Layman's Missionary Movement was the expression in manhood of the training John R. Sleman had received in the Society of Christian Endeavor in boyhood.

It was William T. Ellis, world-traveller and journalist, himself a product of our young people's movement, receiving his early training in journalism as the editor of a little Christian Endeavor local paper in York, Penn., he said that of nearly three hundred missionaries whom he met on a journey to mission lands, practically all who had gone out in this generation said they were there because of the vision received in the missionary work of their young people's societies.

Thirty years ago the missionary interest in the local churches was at most exclusively among the women. Today it challenges the attention of our strongest men. As never before men are going into partnership with God, and the Christian Endeavor Fourth Legion alone has enrolled 32,000 young men alone, accepting the principle of Christian stewardship, have made the tenth the minimum gift for religious work.

Thirty years ago religion and politics did not mix. Today religion is the best asset a politician can have, and the Sermon on the Mount is becoming the text-book for our social and labor legislation.

Thirty years ago the emphasis in religious work was upon individual salvation and heaven was the goal. Today the emphasis upon the social life of the other man, and service is the reward.

Thirty years ago the old sheep were in the fold, and the lambs were largely neglected. Today the lambs are the main thing. Today the emphasis is upon the little child that is in the centre of the church's thought and the child is found in the kingdom of heaven."

We are endeavoring to get religion down out of the clouds of speculation, intellectual hair-splitting, and sentimentality, and translate it into life itself in feeling, into real life, that it may be lived by a clear and abiding faith in God through Jesus Christ, and a loving, brotherly ministry and fellowship with men.

BRAIN WILL NOT USE MINES

Though There Would be no Violation o. Hague Convention in Her Doing So

The destruction of the British cruiser Pathfinder and other vessels by mines has caused much discussion regarding protection against mines. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and other prominent men have written letters to the papers inquiring why devices were not used to keep ships from mines.

The British admiralty has long been investigating equipment for the explosion of mines before ships strike them. More than one thousand devices for this purpose have been offered in England, but, like the naval experts in other nations, have found all effective equipment so heavy as to retard the speed of vessels. Strong counter-mines, where the pressure of the water and discharge mines offer such resistance that their use is impossible.

As a consequence it is explained the British, like other nations have found nine sweepers the only satisfactory way to clear the seas of explosives. The small boats dragging a heavy wire rope between them are used for the purpose of forming clear steamer routes. Scores of these are at work in the North Sea.

Germany is not a signatory to the Hague convention forbidding the use of mines. However, England, which is at war with Germany, could use mines without violating the Hague convention. The British admiralty however, announces that it refuses to resort to mines.

Foreign Born in the U.S.

A bulletin issued by the census authorities at Washington shows that of the population now warring in the world, the British empire is represented by very much the largest number born outside the United States. There were in April, 1910, 13,345,000 persons of foreign birth in that country, constituting 14.7 per cent. of the population. The numbers were divided as follows:

England	876,455
Scotland	261,051
Wales	43,370
Ireland	1,352,155
Canada	1,204,145
Total	3,773,269
Germany	2,501,181
Russia	1,602,752
Austria	1,174,926
France	117,236
Japan (about)	150,000

Another aspect of the question is the number of foreign-born who have become naturalized. Of the males of whom a record is kept, Germany shows the largest proportion, as indication, if it may be so conclude, that the German citizen is more anxious to be a citizen of the United States than Fatherland in favor of the new-found home.

Canada and the War

If war has its horrors, it has also its grand and ennobling compensations, and by no means the least of these is the spirit of unifying agent in Great Britain, in Russia, in France and in legislation the strife of parties, the jealousies of class, the antagonisms of creed, have all alike been merged in the common cause. Even in Jingoism has accomplished in a month a work of consolidation that might otherwise have taken years. Not its own cause the impulse to get together but the cause of labor leaves as far beyond the United Kingdom, and in as wide as the empire itself. We have no manner proofs of it I. But perhaps none more powerful, and certainly none more unique, that which has been furnished by the Canadian parliament.—London Daily Mail.

"What's the matter with Willie?" asked Mrs. Corntassel.

"Anarchist! Dear, dear! What's turned him?"

"Why he can't support any government that wilfully sends ships to the bottom of the sea."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"What kind of fireworks are those?" asked Aunty Meddergrass of her city nephew on the night of the Fourth.

"They're Roman candles, aunty."

"Are they? Well, I'm glad I don't live in Rome, for I don't like the worst kind to have to sow by the light of them things."—Exchange.

"Why aren't you dancing, Mr. Mc-Kay?"

"I was out of town for the week-end, so I don't know any of the new steps."

Cynicus—I once knew a fellow who gave a girl an engagement ring of opals.

Sillicus—Gracious! Wasn't it unlucky?

Cynicus—Yes but it was! She married him.

Hard Luck

Hard luck is when a man who does not like oysters eats one for politeness, discovers a $100 pearl and then keeps on eating them indefinitely to find another.—Chicago News.

"You are going to the dogs."

"Sir, that is a cur-sory remark."—Baltimore American.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
IT'S GONE SO EASY

CULTIVATIO I TO KILL WEEDS

Extra Work Pays For Itself in Larger Crops and Cleaner Crops

One of the best methods of eradicating weeds—a source of annoyance to farmers—is as follows: Immediately after the last crop is harvested, plough the land very shallowly with a gang plough, turning a furrow two or three inches deep. Then put on a heavy land roller which will pack the sod and thereby hasten its decay. The next use the disk and follow with the smoothing harrows. Should any weed growth appear, keep the disk and harrows going at short intervals until the soil is well decayed. A cultivator with broad points may then be used. The object is to destroy all weed growth until autumn, when the soil should be ploughed thoroughly and will set up to the winter's frost.

On each land it is best to sow some kind of hoed crop, such as roots, corn or potatoes. This allows constant hoeing and cultivation during the growing season. If this method of cultivation is pursued it is found it will be found to be one of the best means of destroying the weeds that annoy and also of preparing the soil for future crops. Actual experiments have demonstrated that a much greater yield may be expected from land cultivated in this manner than from land which has not had secured from fields which have been left in sod and ploughed in the autumn. In one instance, two four-acre plots were cropped with oats, for purposes of comparison, and the plot which had been thoroughly cultivated during the autumn yielded 60 bushels more than was secured from the land not so cultivated. The net profit was increased by the value of the additional cultivation cost of cultivation amounted to $14.00.

Another experiment was conducted with sugar beets on two plots—one cultivated after harvest and the other spring-ploughed. In this case the difference in yield was even more noticeable than with oats. It was found that the land cultivated occasionally during the autumn produced beets at the rate of 11½ tons per acre, while the yield from spring-ploughed land was only 4.5 tons per acre. The stated dollars and cents, this difference is very striking; figured at the prevailing price for beets, it showed a greater revenue from cultivated land of $16.63 per acre.—F. W. In Conservation.

To Preserve Eggs

Preserve only absolutely fresh eggs; stale eggs will not keep in any preservative.

Have your preservative ready to receive the eggs as soon as laid.

If you are in doubt as to the freshness of the eggs, candle them, or see that they have been laid recently in a dish of fresh water. If an egg sinks, it is reasonably fresh.

Do not preserve dirty eggs or eggs that have been washed. Washed eggs will not keep because the shell has been moistened; and dirty eggs will become rotten in a few days.

Do not use the same liquid preservative more than one year.

Infertile eggs are better than fertile eggs for pre erving.

Use the eggs with water after removing them from the preservative. Eggs that are in good condition when removed from water and solution will usually remain good for some time.

Water glass eggs are practically as good as fresh eggs for all cooking purposes. To a pint of water, or boil, prick a small hole through the large end of the shell before placing them in the water. The pores or the shell have been sealed by the water glass solution, and the hole prevents the expanding air within the shell would burst it.

FIRES AND SOIL FERTILITY

Destruction of the Timber Only Part of the Immense Damage Done

Not only is immense timber value lost and are losing much fertility owing to forest fires which, doing apparently little immediate damage rob the soil of accumulations of humus in many sections long being cleared for farming, and, where such forest land has not been burned, there is a large percentage of vegetable matter which provides considerable fertility, and by its absorbing qualities, as this soil has a greater capacity to absorb and retain moisture, it is less likely to be washed and gullied under heavy rains.

He Could Not Understand It

If there is any truth in the report from Berlin that the Kaiser counted the days when the American people in the war into which they have plunged themselves, it seems impossible it is to a war lord to appreciate or understand pontic opinion. It is hidden from his sight as true despite public opinion, but there are many things which he cannot be expected to understand it is practically suicide.—New York World.

How He Uses His Hands

Some curious facts about Mr. Tosti send, but are still more curious facts are narrated. He is a curious instance of ambidexterity. Many things are done with the left hand, but his letters are written with the right hand. He is also a handed cricketer, but right handed as a card dealer. And when he plays cricket he is a left handed bowler and a right handed batsman.—London Answers.

Norman—Can you dress within your income?

Arthur—Yes, but it's like dressing in an upper berth.—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

Nervous Wife—Oh, darry, dear, dear! a mouse trap is the thing we need today.

Darry—But you bought one last week.

Nervous Wife—Yes, dear, but there is a mouse in that.—Pearson's Weekly.

Parrot—Hippo has always been lucky.

Monkey—I should say so. He must have been born with a silver spoon in it meant a scoop shovel—in his mouth.

"Do you drive your own car?" asked the expert motorist.

"No," replied Mr. Chugger. "I never drive it, I coax it."—Washington Star.

Crawford—Women want to wear things just because the other women are wearing them.

Crabshaw—That may be, but my wife seems to be trying to get along with just a little less.—Judge.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver. Regulate the bowels. Prevent headache. Cure Constipation. Biliousness. Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good.

Ship Your Grain

To If you don't know who we are, write for a copy of a folder about our methods, and weekly market letter. Liberal advances.

LEITCH BROS.
FLOUR MILLS
240 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD, THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

PATENTS

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

German Shipping Arrested

In the history of sea power, there is nothing comparable with the stranglehold of German ocean shipping in all the seas of the world. It followed instantly on the declaration of war. There were over 2,000 German steamers, nearly 5,000,000 tons gross, afloat when hostilities opened. The German sailing ships—mostly of small size—numbered 270. These vessels were distributed over the world far and wide. Some—scores of them, in fact—have been captured, others ran for neutral ports, the sailings of others were cancelled, and the heart of the German merchant fleet was suddenly stopped beating. What must be the feelings of Herr Ballin and his other pioneers as they contemplate the ruin, at least temporary ruin, of years of splendid enterprise? The strategical advantage enjoyed by England in a war against Germany is as big as she does like a bun per across Germany's approach to the overseas world, have never been understood by the mass of Germans, nor by their statesmen; still, we should none exception of what would happen, but it is doubtful if even they anticipated that in less than a week the great engine of commercial activity overseas would be brought so completely to a standstill.—London Telegraph.

Recognized as the leading specific for the destruction of worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

Restoring Crape

To restore a crape veil place a folded sheet on a table and to it pin the veil carefully and straight, so as to stretch it a particle. Dissolve one teaspoonful of granulated sugar in one pint of boiling water; wet a clean cloth with this and lay it lightly on the crape. Have an iron very hot and over the wet cloth as though ironing it, but do not let the iron touch it; continue until the cloth is nearly dry. Then wet the cloth again and continue the same process until the entire veil has been gone over. The crape will be full of deep crinkles and as crisp as new, no matter how old and flat it was when you began. Small pieces of crape for trimming can be renewed in the same way. The crape should be shaken and brushed to remove all traces of dust before using the restoring process.—New York Sun.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Marie—How are you going to reform him?

Kate—By marrying him.

Marie—Goodness! Would he require such heroic treatment as that?—Boston Transcript.

Games

Games are not meant for idle people who have nothing to do but study them. Their true use is as a relaxation for those who in the days of chivalry.

Young Lady (archly)—Oh, they traced them, then! So they were detectives even at that remote period?—Pittsburg Post.

Try Murine Eye Remedy

If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Don't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c., 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes 25c. Eye Book Free by Mail.

Is An Eye Tonic Good for All Eyes that Need Care

MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., Chicago.

W. N. U. 1020

Europe's Much-Conquered Empire

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was born on August 18, 1830, and the Tribuna (Rome) celebrates this anniversary by recapitulating the perpetual defeats which Austrian armies have suffered in war. This record is looked upon by such papers as the Tribuna as rather an ill omen for Kaiser Wilhelm and his forces. The following is given by Italy's govern ment organ as a list of the unfortunate battles in which the flag of Austria went down:

1618-1648 (The Thirty Years' War)—Austria was defeated by Gustavus Adolphus at Leipzig in 1631; at Lutzen in 1632. Pomerania was occupied by the enemy and the Austrians finally beaten by the French and forced to sue for peace.

1683—In this year the Austrians were defeated by the Turks, and the Emperor Leopold fled from Vienna and sought the assistance of John Sobieski of Poland, and the allies then put to flight the Turks, who had gathered round the walls of Vienna.

1796-1710—This was the war of the Spanish succession. Prince Eugene of Savoy defeated the French in Italy and joining his forces with those of Marlborough, he routed the French at Oudenarde in 1708, and at Malplaquet, in 1709.

1717—Prince Eugene beat the Turkish subjects of Austria for a second time at Belgrade.

1744—Frederick the Great dispossessed Austria of Silesia, after a severe engagement at Mollwitz, put the Austrian army to flight.

1756—In the Seven Years' War, Frederick the Great discomfited the Austrians at the battle of Prague.

1757—The Austrians suffered a terrible defeat at Lutzen.

1760—At Torgau and at Liegnitz, the Austrians suffered a terrible defeat as they did in 1762 at Freiburg. Napoleon, in this latter end at the of eighteenth century, appeared upon the scene and drove the Austrians from Italy, after his triumphant victories at Lodi, Arcola and Rivoli, and four years later defeated the Austrian forces at Marengo and Montebello. Napoleon's triumph over small principalities reach its summit at Austerlitz, when Vienna fell before his advancing forces, and was occupied by the French. For a second time Vienna was captured in 1809, after the Austrians had been conquered at Eckmuhl, Aspern and Essling. Fifty years afterward came the battles of Magenta and Solferino, which drove the Austrians from Italy, finally the Seven Weeks' War, in which the Austrians w re cut to pieces by the Prussians, commanded by Moltke and Prince Frederick at Sadowa.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Food Supply and Public Needs.

Not unnaturally the outbreak of war led in the early days to a rush to lay in stores of food, and prices began to shoot up. The government took prompt measures to check this tendency by an order that no contract the money panic. The public was exhorted not to hoard food. It became necessary to implore the public not to hoard oil. A cabinet committee was appointed to concert plans to meet the principle retail food supply, to check panic buying. On Tuesday a list was issued of maximum prices for such articles of daily consumption as sugar, butter, cheese, bacon; and the committee has control of the question of taking over the control of all flour mills.

The board of agriculture and fisheries has issued a statement that there is no danger of wheat and flour running short, and it is confidently asserted that there is no reason why the United Kingdom at the present moment should not indefinitely supply of breadstuffs, including the home crop now being harvested. No less than 9½ million tons of foods are now being given by Canada for our people's use. The provisioning of the British navies has been met in advance by a bill introduced into the house of commons by Mr. Runciman. This measure gives the board of trade power to take over the control of the miners after they are of opinion that foodstuffs are being unreasonably withheld, paying for such supplies at prices which may be deemed to be reasonable. Mr. Runciman explained

EVERY HOUSEWIFE CAN DO HER SHARE

How Ottawa Women Are Combining to Ensure Employment For Canadian—A Good Plan

"At a time when the Empire is straining every nerve against the common enemy it is essential that each and every section of the community should stand together. Canada is sending her soldiers to the help of Great Britain, but it must be remembered that scarcely less effective help can be rendered by keeping trade and industries prosperous throughout the Dominion. No one is able to say how the strain of war may affect us. Already there is a prospect of unemployment on a considerable scale during the coming winter.

"There are many ways in which the evil of unemployment may be fought, but one way is to keep up the demand for Canadian products in order that Canadian industries may continue in operation. Articles that are being produced in Canada are also being imported annually to the value of $104,939,879. By purchasing only commodities produced in Canada we should largely increase the output of our industries and provide employment for large numbers of workmen. To attain this desirable end it is hoped that, in so far as possible, housewives and others will buy products 'made in Canada.'"

Household League

This was the resolution passed at a meeting of several leading Canadian women in Ottawa on Saturday. They met to discuss ways and means whereby the women of Canada could effectively lend their assistance in tiding Canada over the probable stress and trial of the coming winter. Amongst the ladies present were Mrs. T. W. Crothers, wife of the Minister of Labor, Mrs. W. T. Herridge, wife of the moderator of the Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Adam Shortt, Mrs. Dr. Lyman, Mrs. R. H. Coats, and Mrs J. A. Wilson, national convener of Household Economics. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Household League of Ottawa.

Official figures relating to the importation of goods produced in Canada were laid before the meeting, and it was found that in certain products $30,337,963 worth of the $104,939,879 imported came from the United States alone. For instance Canada, which is a wheat country herself, imports $268,417 worth of wheat flour from the United States. If Canadian women would see that they purchased Canadian flour only this in itself would be a great help.

Soap is another household commodity which is manufactured in Canada, yet we import $1,237,997 worth a year. 917 men are employed in this industry in Canada, but if our women would purchase only Canadian soap there would be employment for very many more.

It is the same with baking powder. We import $179,180 worth, the amount from the United States being $177,617.

Figures Given

Canada imports blue for washing clothes to the extent of $60,621, biscuits $275,800, buckwheat meal or flour $9,260, corsets $560,064, baskets $126,970, buttons $851,832, candles $98,665, carpet sweepers $16,103, clothes wringers $26,483, combs $238,516, cotton goods which includes embroideries, clothing, socks, and stockings $37,315,112, canned fruit $523,397, gloves $3,786,788, hair work $218,194, jellies and jams $815,617, Indian corn meal $174,779, lard $1,854,292, milk $23,301, oatmeal and rolled oats $5,526, pickles $465,866, rye flour $19,577, silks $8,877,576, sauces $941,314, paints $1,768,356, sugar candy and confectionery $1,849,867, starch $109,148, woollen goods which includes shirts, stockings and knitted goods as well as tweeds $20,723,371, stoves $1,058,267, hats and caps $799,746, furs $1,372,121, fancy goods $6,010,980, dried apples $18,823, furniture $2,187,780, cocoa $1,044,131, blacking $156,336, brooms, whisks, etc., $697,310; boots and shoes $630,709, aerated waters $34,702.

In the production of these articles of household use there are 1,431 establishments throughout Canada and there are 82,630 employes. It would stimulate industry and it would mean employment for more if Canadian men and women would insist upon receiving Canadian goods when they are making purchases.

The shutting off of imports from Continental Europe into Canada, due to the war, gives many home industries an unexampled opportunity for immense and immediate development.

Canada will prosper at the expense of Continental Europe. This is not a time in Canada for reposing on the part of the business man. We must be careful, even frugal, but we must also be bold.

District News

ASKER.

Threshing is just about finished here now. Mr Wight finishes on Monday and Phillips Brothers on Monday.

Phillips threshed 2630 on Saturday. How is this for a record for the Krefting rig?

The Patriotic Fund got quite a lift from Asker district. A dinner was held at Phillips' and the sum of $23 subscribed. There were over seventy present.

James Vold is making a success of his new grinding outfit. He ground fifty bushels for O. Krefting and the speed and work was most satisfactory.

This is Martin Krefting's week off the rig, so he is spending his time with the ducks.

The ducks are beginning to come back again. First class accommodation given in the Asker district if Mr Hunter leaves his unused shells.

A basket social and dance will be given in the hall on Friday evening, October 30th.

Jack Ramsey shot three swans last week. Aug. 18

HAZEL HILL

It's a long time since we heard from this district, and so we are all the more pleased to find that the Hazel brush has not grown up and extinguished everything.

Threshing is over for another year, and fall plowing is being started on several farms already. Grain in some places was light according to acreage, but the quality was good. However, there will be a good price for grain, but on the other hand hogs are down so it does not pay to feed high-priced grain to low priced-hogs.

Don't forget to remember that the Ponoka Pierrots will be in Hazel Hill Schoolhouse on November 6th. They are giving their concert in aid of a good cause, namely, The Patriotic Fund. The talent is of the best so you are sure of a good entertainment. Their last concert will be held in Ponoka, so that Hazel Hill will be the last one but one. This concert applies not only to Hazel Hill, but to all districts within an appreciable distance. So be there! Admission—Adults, 50c; children, 25c commencing at 8:30 p.m. Tickets may be obtained from the school children or the teacher.

HOME GLEN

The main topic of conversation this week is the "ribbon social." Everyone is entering into it heartily, and all are busy preparing "entertainment." In some homes the sounds of violin and piano are constantly heard, in others the rattle of egg beater, mixing bowl spoons and pans whisper of the dainties that are being concocted to tickle the palate of the epicure; while in the poultry yards the squawking of the spring roosters tell their own tragic story. You will do well not to miss this fete champetre.

Corporal Wells of the R.N.W.M.P. force, stationed at Lacombe, stopped at Jas. Burns' one night recently. He is looking for a man who has lived out near Buck Lake, and who has been missing for some time. It is supposed that he is insane.

T. V. Dickey and P. Farnell spent the week-end with relatives here.

Mrs Allan has been sewing for the Burns' sisters the last week. We may expect some brand new costumes out on Friday evening. We hope it does not portend any other serious event.

Little Miss Pearlie Dye is spending the week with the Caldwells. Mrs Caldwell and Lee spent Sunday at S. Dyes. Mrs Caldwell's many friends regret to learn that she is shortly leaving to spend the winter in Hobbema.

Sam O. Anderson and his bride of a few months called at W. J. Bates' on Sunday.

Mr and Mrs M. H. Barns visited with John Linds' family on Sunday.

Ploughing in this neighborhood is progressing rapidly. Teams are seen in the field from daylight till dark. Keep them moving, boys, winter will soon be here when no man can work.

All are eagerly listening for the whistle of Winslow's steam engine telling us that our brave volunteers are returning from the front.

MORNINGSIDE

Successful Patriotic Concert

The Ponoka Patriotic Pierrots gave the first of their series of six concerts on Friday last, at Morningside. The loan of two autos made the trip a speedy and enjoyable one for the members, the fine evening making the journey very pleasurable. A good audience greeted the troupe, and the number present would doubtless have been larger had not threshing operations interfered. The whole programme was carried through without a hitch, frequent applause testifying to the appreciation of the listeners. Beside many old favourites, both vocal and instrumental, the Pierrots introduced several quite new numbers, including Mr Williams' "Canadian Jack" and Miss Johnson's "It's a Long Way to Tipperary." The marching song which Tommy Atkins is singing at the front. Other original stunts were given by other members of the band. The novelty of costume and arrangement of the program kept the audience's attention fully occupied to the last moment, and many expressions of appreciation were heard. Twenty-four dollars were placed to the credit of the Patriotic Fund as a result of the first concert. The party were hospitably entertained by Mr and Mrs Johnson at the conclusion of the program.

QUESTION OF WORK AND "MADE-IN-CANADA"

Economic Situation of Grave Concern to Canadians—Co-operation From all Sides to Give Work

The war has had a sudden and pronounced effect on the "Made-in-Canada" movement which has been carried on in Canada during the past few years. Hitherto the educational campaign, to promote the sale of "Made-in-Canada" goods, has been viewed pretty much as the concern of Canadian manufacturers, and has, for this reason, been denied the sympathy and support of a section of the people. The war has changed all this, and to-day the "Made-in-Canada" policy is no longer looked upon as a matter of sentiment and patriotism but is regarded as an economic necessity. The manufacturers and other large employers of labor are being appealed to by press, pulpit and public men generally to provide the maximum of employment with a view to relieving the distress caused by the closing of many factories as a result of the war. Obviously Canadian factories cannot be operated unless there is a demand for their products. Hence the appeal on every hand to Canadians to patronise the goods made by their fellow-citizens in Canadian factories. It is admitted on all sides that there will be considerable unemployment, and consequent suffering during the next few months in Canada, but if every Canadian would, as far as possible, patronise home industries, orders would come in to many Canadian factories that have hitherto been placed abroad, and instead of a slackening in factory activity the wheels of industry might be operated with accelerated speed during this period of trial.

Manufacturers and other large employers of labor have agreed among themselves to maintain their working staffs as fully as possible even if they operate at cost or in some cases below cost. In so doing they are not actuated by any desire for profits, welcome as these would be, but solely with a view of relieving the distress which unemployment always brings. They feel that it is far better to furnish a livelihood for Canadians through honest work and honest wages than to dole out a pittance through charitable institutions. "Made-in-Canada" is, therefore, more than ever a practical business policy today. Every Canadian housewife, in fact every purchaser of goods in Canada should practice it and encourage others to do likewise. About fifty cents of every dollar spent on the product of a factory goes to the workingman. All interests are, therefore, combining in Canada during the next few months to increase employment by distributing as much as possible in the form of wages to the Canadian workmen in the Canadian factory. The campaign of the Canadian Press Association in this direction is most commendable, and will do much to restore confidence in the business and industrial community.

THE OUTLOOK IN CANADA

Handicap For Some Industries—Increased Activity For Others

Truly, it is an ill-wind that blows nobody good. One Continent's "down" is another Continent's "up." The industries of Europe are, generally speaking, at a standstill, and matters will be worse before they can be better.

The whole world is looking to the North American Continent—to Canada and the United States—for much of its provisions, machinery, textiles, boots and shoes, beverages, vehicles, cement, brick, earthenware, fancy goods, furs, glass, garments, paper, soap, tobacco, wood products, and much else. Canada must get ready to meet the demand made upon her. We have continued prosperity ahead of us if our manufacturers and merchants rise quickly to take advantage of their opportunity.

Encouraging Manufacturers

Last week was "Made in Winnipeg" week in the Manitoba capital, and manufacturers, retailers and citizens generally co-operated to bring the products of local industries before the public and to urge Winnipeg people to help build up a bigger and better city, by using goods made in local factories. The object is a most worthy and commendable one, and the response which has been made by the citizens shows that western cities, as well as the older cities of the East, are developing a civic pride and a local patriotism that will be for the good of the community."—From "Grain Growers' Guide," May 27, 1914,

SPECIAL VALUES

Swift's Pure Silver Leaf Lard

3-lb. Pails . . 50c | 5-lb. Pails . . 85c
10-lb. Pails . $1.55 | 20-lb. Pails . $3.50

Edwardsburg Syrup

5-lb. Pails . . 35c | 10-lb. Pails . . 65c
20-lb. Pails . . $1.25

Salt

Coarse Salt Jute Sacks, 50 lbs 60c.
F.F. Salt in Cotton Sacks, 50 lbs. 75c.

Men's Wool Underwear

Lines Regular $2.00 per Suit . $1.75
" " 2.50 " . 2.25

We will give 5 per cent of our Cash Receipts on SATURDAY, October 25th, to the Patriotic Fund Cash will be balanced on Saturday Night by two responsible Townspeople, who will be named later.

F. E. ALGAR, Ltd.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, PONOKA

Grates are extra durable. Coal grate is duplex. Wood grate is the most modern type.

McClary's Kootenay Range

will take extra large pieces of wood—just remove back end lining. Ask the McClary dealer to show you.

Made-in-Canada

Sold By R. K. ALLAN

∴ Millinery Opening ∴

On Thursday, Sept. 3rd

I will Open my new Shop next to the Empress Theatre, Ponoka, where I extend a cordial invitation to all to come and Inspect some of the Newest Models in Hats and Trimmings.

Thanking you all for your Patronage in the past.

I am,

Yours Obligingly,

Mrs L. Headley

SPECIAL NOTICES

FOR SALE

A neat Residence of 6 rooms and three lots, in centre of Ponoka, for Sale at a snap.

Apply, HERALD OFFICE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE CASH

For a few Loads of Oats, Barley and Wheat; also, 50 April Hatched Pullets. State breed and price.

N. McEWEN, Ponoka.

Phone R. 1103.

STRAYED

Team of Strawberry Roan Mares, branded Three Fingers and Broken Bar underneath on left shoulder. Had halters on when they left home. Reward given.—John Cooper, Ponoka Phone 509

War Maps Free.

To follow intelligently the European War situation and keep in touch with the lightening movements of the troops a comprehensive war map of Europe giving all details is essential.

Of all the maps issued there is but one that fills the bill, and that is the one issued specially by the celebrated map makers—G. W. Bacon & Co., London, England.

The Publishers of "The Family Herald and Weekly Star," of Montreal always alive to the best interests of their subscribers, the moment the map was issued, cabled an offer for Canadian rights of the map. Their offer has been accepted, and "Family Herald" subscribers will have the best map available.

The "Ponoka Herald" has concluded arrangements with "The Family Herald and Weekly Star" by which our readers may also secure the map free of charge. In this issue will be found a clubbing offer of the two papers, including the map. The offer is one that every reader of the Ponoka Herald should accept.

Newspapers are paying dearly for the war. The price of paper is going up, up, up! The cost of telegrams and cablegrams has increased from thirty to fifty per cent. Scores of newspapers have suspended publication, and hundreds of others have raised the subscription price. For the present "The Family Herald and Weekly Star," of Montreal, being in an exceptionally strong position, is able for the present at all events, to keep its rate as formerly, but an increase later on may become necessary. In the meantime, during the next thirty days, our readers are offered the greatest bargain in the newspaper world today. Order at once.

The Herald's Clubbing Rates

BELOW will be found a list of the Leading Papers, with which the Herald has made Clubbing arrangements, any one or more will be sent to address given for the sum set opposite. A glance over the list will show that the prices are very considerably reduced.

Renew your Subscription to the Herald now, and take advantage of the Clubbing Rates.

Ponoka Herald and

Edmonton Daily Bulletin	$3.25
" Semi-Weekly Bulletin	1.75
" Daily Journal	3.50
" Weekly Journal	1.50
" Daily Capital	3.00
The Alberta Homestead	1.50
Calgary Daily Herald	3.25
" Weekly Herald	1.50
" Daily Albertan	3.25
" Weekly Albertan	1.50
Farm and Ranch Review (semi-monthly)	1.50
Toronto Weekly Mail and Empire	1.50
" News (Daily)	1.50
" Daily Globe	3.00
" Weekly Globe	1.50
Winnipeg Daily Free Press	2.50
" Weekly Free Press	1.50
" Daily Telegram	2.50
" Weekly Telegram	1.75
The Farmer's Advocate	2.25
The Nor'-West Farmer	1.75
Western Home Monthly	1.75
Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star	1.75
Montreal Weekly Telegram and Witness	1.75

Subscribe for the Herald